THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platforms.

VOL. XVI. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1903. NO. 19.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING---WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeyings About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Jan. 5.—Butter firm; 29; 20 tubs sold at 29. Last week, 29c; last year, 24½c. Output for the week, 501,600 lbs.

John Engman was in Chicago, Friday.

All sizes of window glass for sale at Beswick's.

Rev. E. J. Aikin was a Chicago visitor on Monday.

Sam Gilbert visited in Grayslake a few days last week.

Elmer Gullidge, of Kenosha, spent Sunday at home.

Prof. W. H. Head at the M. E. church, Friday evening.

Fred Shotliff was transacting business in Chicago, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Barber were in Chicago, Tuesday.

Mrs. C. G. Nelson, of Lake Villa, was an Antioch caller, Tuesday.

Ladies' warm-lined shoes at reduced prices, at H. Hegeman's. 19w2

John VanPatten and family, returned from Chetek, Wis., last week.

Chas. Ames and Ira Simons, of Chicago, spent New Years in Antioch.

Dr. John Fisher, of Chicago, was transacting business here on Monday.

Archer Grider, of Milwaukee, was the guest of Miss Eva Shugart over New Years

On the last page of this issue will be found the message of Gov. Yates, complete

A. G. Watson, after a two weeks vacation returned to his work at Racine, Saturday.

Alex Yauker, of Wilmott spent Friday and Saturday with his friend, Ben Emmons.

Dell Gray, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was calling on relatives ann friends here, Tuesday.

Sumner Spafford, of Denver, Colo., was calling on Antioch friends the fore part of the week.

Mrs. Harry Osmond, of Richmond, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James, Sr., on Tuesday.

Harvey Watson returned to Chicago, on Saturday last, after spending the holidays with his parents here.

Several of the young people enjoyed the party Wednesday evening, at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Aikin.

Mrs. Frank Pitman Sr. has been quite ill for the past two weeks but is convalescent at the present writing.

Write to Aiden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

The Ladie's Aid Society of the Christian church, will meet with Mrs. Ed. Cannon, Thursday, Jan. 15. All are welcome.

Hear W. H. Head, reader and impersonator, at the Methodist church, Friday eve. Jan. 9. Admission 25 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Emmons and Mrs. Frank Pitman, Jr. and son Roy, visited relatives in Grayslake a few days last week.

For Sale—I have for sale a quantity of tame hay, and corn in shock. For particulars call on H. Nelson, East Fox Lake, Ill. 18w3

The Court of Honor will give a supper on Saturday night, Jan. 17. Each member can invite two friends. Jas. S. Gerred, Recorder. 19w2

Chas. Harrison, of Waukegan, visited relatives and friends here last week. He also took the initiatory degree in the I. O. O. F. Thursday night.

During the month of January, Mrs. Geo. Seymour will sell everything in the millinery line at cost. Call in and see the bargains she will give you.

Services will be held at the christian church next Sunday, Jan. 11, both morning and evening. Rev. Richard Irwin, of Chicago University, will conduct the services.

The Antioch Hillside Cemetery Society will hold the next meeting at the home of Mrs. James Isbester, the third Wednesday in January, (21). Everybody cordially invited. Mrs. J. J. Morley, Pres.

The many friends of Mr. Southerland, of Millburn, will be grieved to hear of his death which occurred at his home on Tuesday. The funeral will be held at the Millburn church today.

Fifty men arrived here from Chicago, Monday, to work at the ice houses of Ech Bros. & Rabe, at Loon Lake. The new house is about completed and ice-cutting was commenced Tuesday morning.

This is the time of year when the editor would be glad to receive the amount due on your subscription. Look at the label on your paper and you will see how much is his due.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Dalziell, of Algonia, Iowa, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thorn, the fast of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dardis, and daughter, of Burlington, Wis., and formerly of this place, visited friends here the fore part of the week.

The annual meeting of the Millburn Insurance Company will be held Saturday, Jan. 10, and you will be made welcome if you attend.

Farm for Sale— A good farm consisting of 70 acres with all good buildings under a high state of cultivation, situated ½ mile from wide awake city of Antioch, bordering Cross Lake on south, near modern schools and churches, a splendid opportunity for investment and a fine home. For terms and particulars inquire of O. J. Hill, 483 Hoyne Ave. Chicago.

Kenosha College of Commerce.

The Kenosha College of Commerce is enjoying one of the most prosperous years of its history. From a beginning of three students, nine years ago, this school, by careful and thorough methods, has grown to an annual enrollment of nearly two hundred.

Its own new building, erected especially with a view to the conveniences of the pupils, is equipped throughout with every modern appliance for the training of young men and women for practical affairs. Two new typewriters of standard make, have been added within the past week. Seven machines are now kept busy by the pupils in the Shorthand Department.

The business men have unbounded confinence in the school, nearly every business house has one or more representatives of the College of Commerce. The first National Bank employs seven of its graduates.

Besides the Business and Shorthand Courses, an English Course is maintained, covering the High-school branches without the languages. This department is becoming very popular, and many of its graduates are now teaching with marked success.

The school issues an elegant catalogue, which may be had for the asking.

Kenosha Poultry Show.

The second annual announcement of the exhibition of the Kenosha Poultry Association is being sent out, and the officials of the association are completing the arrangements for the annual exhibit, which will be held at Simmons hall January 26 to 31, inclusive. The hall will be placed in splendid condition for the show, and the committee in charge of the arrangements has ordered new coops constructed for the use of the exhibitors. The coops will be so constructed as to allow nearly double the number of last year in the hall.

It is expected that there will be fully two hundred exhibitors, and prizes have been offered for sixteen classes of poultry. These include all the standard breeds, and in each class there are a half dozen ribbons for special kinds of fowls.

More Battleships For Navy.

The house naval committee will authorize in its appropriation bill this season the construction of two battleships and two cruisers. The authorization of such an elaborate building program at a short session of congress is unusual, but the Venesuela incident has so convinced the officers of the government, as well as the members of congress, of the need for this nation to posess a large navy that the accustomed policy has been departed from and the new ships will be built if the senate agrees with the house committee.

Petroleum for Brick Kilns.

Brick kilns are now fired with petroleum, one hundred pounds of oil being sufficient to burn a ton of brick.

Civilizing Too Rapidly.

The attempt to assassinate the emperor of Japan indicates that the Japanese are getting along altogether too fast with their occidental civilization. They are in danger of getting up to the Paterson standard by and by.—New York Mail and Express.

A Quiet Home Wedding.

On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6, at three o'clock, occurred the wedding of Miss Jessie Lightner, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Lightner, to Mr. Harold Gelstrup, of this place, and proprietor of the pool room here. The ceremony took place at the home of the brides parents in the presence of a few relatives and friends, Rev. E. J. Aikin officiating.

The News with a host of friends extends congratulations to the happy couple.

Value of "Worthless" Material.

In addition to the collection of old junk from private houses the Salvation Army colony in London is now systematically gathering up waste paper. Nearly 6,000 tons of this material was collected last year, sorted and resold, nearly 2,000 business houses being visited every week. The colony now gives employment to 360 men simply in recovering materials that would ordinarily be destroyed.

EDITOR FOWLER'S WORLD

FORGES EDITOR'S NAME TO NOTES FOR $1,750.

Marries His Most Skilled Typesetter and Then Skips---Police Cabble to Locate Him.

Editor Fowler, of the Waukegan Sun, was victimized to the extent of several hundred dollars by a man whom he befriended, and who then married a young lady typesetter in his employ and then decamped Tuesday evening. Mr. Fowler swore out warrants for the arrest of Michael J. Sampson charging him with forging Fowler's name to three notes.

Editor Fowler, who is as well an Alderman of Chicago, befriended Sampson back in 1900 when the latter was the central figure in the scandals in the Chicago special assessment bureau. Sampson, who was sentenced to the penitentiary on two charges of forgery, while he was in the employ of the city, had been released on parole thro' the efforts of Ald. Fowler. After the release Mr. Fowler helped Sampson in every manner, succeeded in starting him i nbusiness. In addition to the three notes, which amounts to $1,750, Sampson is said to have uttered half a dozen worthless checks, which were cashed by the citizens of Waukegan.

In addition to securing a warrant for Sampson, Mr. Fowler also telegraphed the warden of the state penitentiary that Sampson had violated his parole and should be returned to complete his sentence. Sampson succeeded in disposing of two of the notes, for $450 and $500 respectively, to a Chicago bank. The third note, which was for $800 was refused.

The discovery of the forgeries was made by Mr. Fowler on Monday, when he was notified by the bank that the note for $450 had fallen due. He at once discovered that the paper was spurious and so notified the bank.

While passing through the Northwestern depot that afternoon he met Sampson and charged him with the crime. Sampson broke down and confessed his guilt, saying that he had hoped to be able to raise enough money to take up the note and had failed. He told of the other notes and said he would make an effort to straighten everything out.

He thereupon made an engagement with Edward Stabler, Mr. Fowler's private secretary, to meet him at the 1:30 o'clock train at Waukegan Tuesday. He promised to go to the bank and make good the money he had obtained. At train time Mr. Stabler was there, but Sampson was not. Investigation showed that Sampson had been seen on a south bound electric car in company with his bride shortly after 1 o'clock. Both carried large satchels.

Sampson's first wife secured a divorce from him in October and shortly afterward he married Edna Storz, a typesetter employed on the Waukegan Sun, and daughter of a widow. Miss Storz is an attractive young lady and popular in Waukegan. She was in complete ignorance of his past and did not know of his fraudulent actions during the last few weeks. In addition to forging his benefactor's name, Sampson is charged with robbing him of the most expert typo in Waukegan.

Because he had been sponsor for the former penitentiary inmate, Ald. Fowler has promised Sampson's Waukegan victims that he will make good their losses. One of the checks for $50 was passed in the alderman's own office. Some of them were signed with the names of defunct firms and others in Sampson's own name.

Clever Scheme of Dressmakers.

Two young women of Paris, finely featured and formed, travel around the fashionable resorts of Europe and live at the best hotels. They are always so well dressed that people inquire where they procured their clothing. This is why they are sent abroad and a French company of dressmakers pays all their expenses. The young women are well-behaved and at times are attended by a maid.

To Grow Up With the Country.

Tams Bixby, for many years a leading Republican politician in Minnesota and lately a member of the Dawes commission, has determined to settle in Oklahoma. He will start a paper, grow up with the country and endeavor to go to Congress after the territory assumes the dignity of statehood.

Notice.

Sealed bids will be received by the Antioch Creamery Association to fill an ice house at the factory. All bids to close at 12 o'clock on Jan. 12. For particulars enquire of H. Bock, Secretary.

Fact and Poetry.

Dr. Lyman Abbott is undoubtedly right in saying that we cannot sing of the nickel plated faucet as we did of the old oaken bucket, nor have the same feeling for the hole in the floor the heat comes through as we had for the old time hearth; nor can we write of the water bug in the pipes as of the cricket on the hearth. But who would go back to the poetic old fashioned inconveniences?

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

First to Be Held at McHenry, Jan. 13 and 14.

The program for the Farmers' institute to be held at McHenry, Jan. 13 and 14, has been arranged, an outline of which follows: L. H. Kerrick, of Bloomington, the most successful cattle feeder in the country, will give a talk on "Beef," another on "Live Stock Husbandry and Agricultural Prosperity."

A. J. Glover, of Elgin, will give a talk on "Farmers' Dairy Cows," also on "The Silo." He is good and practical.

O. C. Parvier, of Sheffield, a successful farmer. Will tell about "Feeding and Care of Hogs for Market," also on "Practical Education" and "Clover," its value on the farm.

Mrs. Emma Hay, of Dixon, will tell us of the possibilities of one acre of ground.

J. P. Mason, of Elgin, will have a paper on "Farming as a Business and a Home." He is a practical farmer.

Fred H. Rankin, of the University of Illinois, is a practical farmer. He will discuss "Improvement in Live Stock," and "Jest Hog."

Dwight S. Dalby, of the University of Illinois, will tell of some experiences with soy beans and winter vetch, and "Improvement in Corn Growing."

Then comes the women's session.

Mrs. H. P. Buckland, of Ringwood, will read a paper on "The Sunny Side of Farm Life."

Mrs. S. Noble King, of Bloomington, secretary of the Illinois Association of Domestic Science, will give a paper on "Domestic Science in Public Schools."

Mrs. H. M. Dunlap, of Savoy, vice-president of the same association, will give a talk on "Domestic Science in a General Way."

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Percy Dibble, While Sawing Wood, Loses a Foot.

Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Percy Dibble had the misfortune to lose his left foot, it being cut off just above the ankle. He and one of his sons had been sawing wood at the Dix hotel, with a steam saw, and were about to move. The power was shut off, but the saw had not yet stopped and it seems that in attempting to remove the sawdust with his left foot, from under the moving saw, he evidently got his trousers caught, with the above result.

He was at once carried into the office of the hotel, and Drs. Karr and Ames were summoned who dressed and treated the injured limb and made the patient as comfortable as possible. He was taken to the home of his brother-in-law, Chas. Sibley, on the north side of town. At this writing it is impossible to say what the outcome will be, but the News with a host of Mr. Dibble's friends hope he will have a speedy recovery.

American Brewery in Ghent.

An American brewery has been established at Ghent, Belgium. The entire plant of the American brewery, with the exception of some copper vessels, has been brought from America. The nine glass-enameled steel tanks, each weighing 5,500 pounds empty and holding 125 hectoliters (3,445 gallons) when full, were likewise sent from America. The beer never comes in contact with the atmosphere. Sterilized air only is admitted, under perfect regulation, during fermentation. The yearly output will be about 300,000 gallons.

Notice.

The Annual Meeting of the Millburn Mutual Insurance company will be held in Young's Hall at Millburn, Ill., on Saturday January 10, 1903, at 10:30 a. m. to receive the official report of the management and state of the company, to make any change in the By-Laws that may be considered best for the company and to attend to other business that may come before the meeting. A full attendance is desired as there should be a change made in sec. 7 of By-Laws relating to the limits of stock.

J. A. THAIN. Sec'y

Many New Stars.

Within historical times there have been no fewer than twenty-six recorded appearances of new stars. One of the most brilliant was that which appeared in the constellation of Cassiopeia in 1572, a short time after the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Illinois, County of Lake, ss: In the County Court, to February Term A. D. 1.03.

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that a petition to sell the real estate belonging to George F. Lieber, minor heir of Sophia Lieber, deceased, will be presented to the County Court of Lake County, Illinois, at the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in the city of Waukegan, in said Lake County, on the first Monday of February next when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such petition shall not be granted.

JAMES E. COLLIER,
Guardian of the above Geo. F. Lieber, minor.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONGRESS CONVENES FOR THE SHORT SESSION

Panama Canal, Cuban Treaty and Trust Legislation Bills Ready to Be Reported.

Congress convenes at noon Monday and will bend its energies with exceptional application to the accomplishment of the great amount of work which remains to be done before the end of the session. With the parliamentary ability for which he has long been famous, Senator Quay has managed to preserve the status of his territorial bill which is still the unfinished business. The early hours of the session will doubtless witness on earnest attempt on the part of the republicans in the Senate to administer to the Omnibus bill its coup de grace but it will require exceptional ability to catch Mr. Quay off his guard. Meanwhile, an opposition measure which provides for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state has been introduced and will be used as a foil for the more sweeping measure.

There is intense interest in the fate of the Cuban treaty. At the last Cabinet meeting it was determined to force an issue, in so far as the administration has the power, and to make a vote for its ratification a test of loyalty to the President. Nevertheless there are some Senators who regard the bill as the first step in the movement which has for its ultimate end the lowering of the Dingley tariff and they are as yet, strongly opposed to the convention. Senator Platt of Conneticut returned to Washington early with a view to getting a grasp on the situation and of furthering the interests of the measure of which he is a known champion. Senator Scott is one of those believed to oppose the bill, although he refused to acknowledge his opposition when approached by your correspondent. On the 7th a hearing will be given to the New Foundland treaty its opponents having already been heard. It is not regarded at this time as likely that the treaty will be ratified, however.

Secretary Hay has practically concluded negotiations with Dr. Herran, the representative of Columbia and is now awaiting the decision of the Columbian government in regard to the treaty which will authorize the construction of the Panama canal.

The terms of the treaty as they now stand provide for the initial payment to Columbia of $10,000,000 and an annuity of $100,000 beginning in ten years and continuing for all time, or as long as the United States shall maintain the canal. It is believed that these terms are personally satisfactory to Dr. Herran, the Columbian Minister, but he fears they will not meet with the approval of his countrymen. To sign a treaty which did not meet their approval would be dangerous. It will be remembered that when Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, secured the intervention of the United States in the Venezuelan boundary question his countrymen were so pleased that they elevated him to the presidency but—when the decision of the court of arbitration failed to satisfy all the demands of the Venezuelans, Castro led a revolution which deposed Andrade and compelled him to flee to Paris for his life.

The protests of Great Britain and Germany against what they termed a violation of the open door policy in the Philippines were noted in my last letter together with the fact that Secretary Root had referred the matter to Congress, since then however the officials of the War Department have been making some investigations as to the workings of the law and its relations to the international agreement concerning Philippean trade and have secured some surprisingly gratifying statistics. That there has been any violation of the open door policy is now positively denied. It is argued that in refunding the export duty of $7.50 per ton on Manilla hemp, the United States is doing nothing not equally possible to any other nation which, if it so wishes may help its manufacturers by refunding the duty also. It is shown moreover that under the provisions of the law the importation of hemp by this country has increased to the rate of 96,000 tons per annum and where formerly fully half of this amount was imported from Great Britain and other nations, now the importation from Great Britain and all other countries has decreased to the rate of 884 tons per annum. In other words, the United States is becoming the great hemp manufacturing country of the world. The importation of this vast amount of raw material is materially aiding American manufacturers and artisans, to the undoubted injury of their foreign competitors.

There is expressed by members of the Senate the greatest satisfaction at the removal of all doubt as to the re-election of Senator Spooner. Notwithstanding that there was friction between the Wisconsin senator and Governor La Follette throughout the recent campaign and that the Senator has never pledged himself to support the theories of Governor La Follette, the Wisconsin legislature will include, on joint ballot, 91 votes pledged to Mr. Spooner out of a total of 166 republican members. Another peculiar feature of the situation rests in fact that at one time the Senator declined to stand again and subsequently withdrew his declination. He is regarded as a tower of strength to the republicans in every sharp debate. He is courteous and conservative and always says the right thing at the right time, but it is perhaps as a constitutional lawyer that he has rendered the greatest service to his party.

FATAL MADHOUSE POSITION.

Job of "Rater" in Pension Office Sure to Cause Insanity.

"Raters" in the pension office have the most hazardous employment in the government service, for if continued on the work for more than a year or two they become insane. Many of these clerks have been sent to the government hospital for the insane, and it is seldom that any of them are discharged as cured.

A "rater" is the government's check on a pension case. After all the officials have passed on the claim, and just before the certificate is issued to the pensioner the case is referred to the "rater" in the certificate division.

It is the duty of the "rater" to thoroughly examine into every detail of the claim. He must see that the pension is to begin at the proper time, with the various ratings allowed: that no overpayment is made (in cases of overpayment the pension office has no redress as it is impossible to recover from a pensioner.) The "rater" must also see that the pensioner is not underpaid.

It is the monotony of this work that drives the "raters" insane. Every day in the year it is the same thing over and over again. First the applicant's declaration is read for any errors of fact; then the adjutant-general's statement of his record, the surgeon's certificate, the affidavits of his comrades, neighbors, and friends, and finally, all the appeals. They are always couched in the same language.

From 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon the "rater" sits at his desk, poring over these claims. Because of the monotony the office does not require him to do a specified amount of work, but each clerk tries to keep pace with those working with him.

The work is so important and so difficult that only the best clerks can be put on it. They must have a thorough knowledge of every detail of the system in the office. These men are paid from $1,000 to $1,200 a year.

After working a year or eighteen months the clerk usually suffers from insomnia and nervousness. After a sleepless night he comes to the office and spends another day reading and examining claims, and the result is that unless relieved he becomes insane.

The officials of the bureau, when they find a "rater" suffering from insomnia, find another place for him where the work will be more varied.

After the passage of the pension act of June 27, 1890, thousands of applications were received daily by the pension office from soldiers anxious to take advantage of the new laws. From 1,200 to 1,500 certificates of pensions a day were issued. To keep pace with this increase the "raters" were compelled to work unusually hard.

It was at this time that Benjaman Van Keuren, one of the best clerks in the office, was put on "ratings." Throughout the rush caused by the passage of the new law, he sat at his desk trying to keep up with his work.

After eighteen months of this service, broken mentally and physically, he was sent to St. Elizabeth's hospital, where he died. His last words were: "Hurry up the ratings, boys, we're getting behind."

Another death was that of George H. Gorman, who died early last week at the government hospital. He had been a "rater," for two years, and like others, became insane. When a clerk becomes insane the government carries him on the rolls until his leave of sixty days is exhausted and then drops him. Gorman had been off the pension office rolls for more than two years.

In some instances "raters" who break down are discharged from the hospital as cured, but experience has shown that they are never as good mentally or physically as before their collapse.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	26@28c
Corn—70 lbs. ear	
Hay	$6 00 @ $10 00
MILL FEED.	
Bran	$16 00
Middlings	17 00@20 00
Gluton	20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	1 75
Chicken Feed Wheat	1 25
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	$ 5 50
Hogs—Dressed	7 00
POULTRY.	
Turkeys	13c
Ducks	11c
Geese	11c
Chickens—Live weight	8c

The Iron-Worker's Daughter

BY

HOWARD FORRESTER.

CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued.)

Meantime Mayberry was apprehensive lest something had befallen Irene's father. For various reasons, he hoped the officers of justice had not been in advance of Dunn. If they had half the evidence Dunn had to go on they would have arrested both the men suspected. Mayberry was on his way to the office of his lawyer friend Nickerson, when he encountered his fellow-clerk, Parker.

"That you, Mayberry? Which way?"

"To call on a friend—Nickerson."

They had turned a corner, when a young man ran against them in his haste.

"Mayberry!"

"Nickerson! Just the man I want to see!"

"Ta-ta," said Parker, moving on.

"Don't go, Ralph," said Mayberry.

"They've arrested Atherton," said Nickerson, in a low tone.

"Arrested him!" Mayberry answered. Then he called Ralph Parker back.

"Here, Ralph, I need you. No secrets from Parker, Mr. Nickerson. We are old friends. When did they arrest him?"

"Half an hour ago. I saw the officers with him, looked in the central office, and found the truth from a friend of Atherton's."

"You hear?" said Mayberry to Parker. "Atherton's arrested for murder."

"Pooh!" said Parker. "If there's anybody going to bring that affair up, I'll tell just how it all happened."

His companions looked at Parker in undisguised surprise.

"I saw all that happened. I was looking out of the window just over their heads; heard the first word Atherton said and the last; and he is as innocent of murder as any of us here."

"What in the world are you talking of?" said Mayberry.

"Of this silly, this ridiculous arrest of Atherton's for killing Bob Peters. I tell you I was looking at them, heard and saw all; but Mr. Mecker, when I told him about it, preferred to let things take their course. Gripp knows it just as well as I do."

"What does your friend refer to?" asked Nickerson.

Mayberry related the circumstances attending Peters' sudden death.

Nickerson looked meaningly at Mayberry when he concluded the story, coughed, and said:

"This may explain some things."

"It accounts for many things I could not understand," said Mayberry, positively. He thought he began to see the connection between Mr. Gripp and Dan Atherton. "But what is to be done? We must get Atherton out."

"That is not so easily managed," said Nickerson. "In all probability he may have to remain in a cell over night."

"It is not to be thought of," said Arthur Mayberry, quickly, as he pictured the distress of his daughter.

"We will see what is to be done," said Nickerson. "Suppose I volunteer my services."

So the three young men hurried to the police station. On their way they discussed the various phases the question presented. Mayberry, whose intimate relations with Parker may be surmised, spoke freely before his friend.

"Parker, I owe you one. You throw daylight upon a lot of things that were in the dark."

"How—in what way?" Parker inquired.

"Why, to begin with, Atherton and I were dealing together; we were going to push his patent process; when all at once Gripp, who stole Atherton's idea, seemed to take my place. Now I see why Atherton did it. This affair of Peters has been at the bottom of the whole business."

"Not much doubt of it," said Nickerson. "It's evident Gripp has exerted extraordinary influence over Atherton within the past week. We will say that Gripp, to begin with, looks out for number one. He sees the beginning of a quarrel. We will say that Gripp thought he was the sole witness. When the coroner's jury failed to bring out the truth, Gripp presumed upon Atherton's silence and threatened him."

"If he did he would get a blow," said Parker. "Atherton's the last man in the world to put up with a thing of that kind."

"We will say Atherton did not like to have the thing talked over, that he is a thoughtful man, and, when the story was not brought out in the first place, had a dread of the doubts that might be excited. When a day or two elapsed it was too late to have the matter righted. Gripp, we will say, browbeat and bullyragged him. Atherton was afraid on account of his daughter, and so yielded to Gripp, rebelling all the time, and yet all the time keeping his secret. I've known some very good and courageous men to yield under circumstances less disagreeable than Mr. Parker here points out."

"It don't seem like Atherton's way of taking care of himself," said Parker.

"I believe you are right," said Mayberry to the lawyer. "I have a reason. I heard something like a quarrel between Atherton and another. I think now the other person must have been Gripp."

"At all events, the theory is good until I find a better, or until Atherton tells us the truth," said Nickerson. "I will see what he has to say, and if he does not talk freely I will give him my theory, and notice what effect it produces."

The friends were nearing the police station, when Mayberry observed a man running toward him. The figure was familiar. Mayberry halted a moment.

"Is that you, Mr. Mayberry?"

"What is it, Jones?"

"I must—speak—with you—matter of importance."

"All right. You folks go on; I'll be with you presently."

Then Mayberry turned to Jones.

"Now, then, what is it?"

CHAPTER XXIII.

"It's about Dan Atherton's girl."

"What! Irene! What has happened?"

Mayberry grasped Jack Jones' coat involuntarily.

"I carried her the news. She just laughed. 'It was so ridiculous,' she said. And I was bringing her to see him, when all at once she weakened.

"Do you mean she grew faint?"

"Yes; that's what I said. And I was put to it to know what to do with her, when I seed a woman a little piece off. I hailed her. She was a Christian and come. 'You'll have to help me home with her,' says she. 'How far?' says I. She pointed around the corner, and we managed to carry her there."

"Is she there now?"

"Yes. She didn't faint—just gave out, weak like. But she's sprained her ankle."

"A sprain. O! Why didn't you say so at first. I will go with you. We must get a physician at once, Jones, if she needs one."

"I'm glad I met you. I didn't know what to do."

They were walking quickly to the house Irene was carried to. Directly they reached it. The place was mean, shabby beyond expression, but the woman who met them in the doorway, inspired confidence. Mayberry and his companion stepped in, and beheld Irene sitting on the solitary sound chair in the dingy room.

"I am pained to see you here," said Mayberry, going to her side.

"It is a trifle. I have sprained my ankle. I am so glad I have met you. I want you to go——"

She checked herself, and her lover took up the sentence for her.

"You want me to see your father? I was on my way to him. There are friends with him now. I have sent a lawyer to him."

"If you will be so kind as to procure a liniment for me and bandages——"

But her lover had disappeared. He brought back not only the articles required but a physician, who pronounced the injury slight, applied a lotion that gave immediate relief, and after advising Irene not to use her feet, but to rest as much as possible, retired.

"I must see my father," said Irene to her lover.

Jack Jones had returned to the police station to inform Atherton that he had notified his friends, and of the accident that detained his daughter. Bobby Walters, who had kept in the background, now came forward, and Irene started on seeing him.

"You are the boy who brought me a note for my father? Mr. Gripp gave it to you?"

"Yes'm."

"I knew it," said Irene. "I suspected it."

"Bobby," said the woman of the house, "what was it?"

"Why, pshaw! only a note Mr. Gripp told me to give to Athertons."

"Are you Mr. Atherton's daughter?"

The woman of the house looked at her curiously.

"I am. In great trouble."

"It will soon be over," said Mayberry, in a reassuring tone.

"May I ask what it is?"

"I will tell you," said Mayberry, suddenly. "He is arrested for murdering Mrs. Cole."

"Cole! Why I am Mrs. Cole. There is no other Mrs. Cole."

"O! yes there was, mother," said Bobby. "I took messages to her for Mr. Gripp."

"This is important information," said Mayberry.

"Don't be alarmed unnecessarily," said Mrs. Cole to Irene. "There is no doubt as to the murderer now in my mind. Your father is as innocent as you—as I am."

"I know it," said Irene, "but I must see him. I cannot go home until I see him."

"You shall see him," said Mayberry, and again he disappeared. He was absent only a few minutes; he found a cab, returned quickly, and with Mrs. Cole's aid placed Irene in the carriage and drove rapidly to the police station.

Mayberry was anxious to see Atherton and to rejoin his friends. He thanked the fortune that threw him, as it were, beside Irene again.

"I do not know what I would do without your aid," she said.

"You would manage some other way," he said, gallantly.

"But not so well. You are sure they will release him soon?"

"I do not see how they can hold him."

He had ventured to take her hand; she did not withdraw it, but let it lie in his. She did not speak again; she seemed to be content to be silent while he read in her face the happiness and content that comes of true love.

Braver faith than these two had in each other could not be found; and yet their love seemed so sudden, of such swift growth. The love that grows at first sight is sometimes—often—deep-rooted, lasting.

CHAPTER XXIV.

There was something in Mrs. Cole's manner that impressed Mr. Gripp strongly.

"What is she up to now?" he asked himself when he recalled her parting words.

Gripp was, up to this time, as unconcerned as any man apparently. He went his rounds, met all his appointments, was as methodical, as dry, as correct in his language and deportment as any man who contemplated and carried out a great crime successfully. It is your half-way scoundrels who exhibit timidity, and leave traces everywhere to the hand of the authorities.

"There was a meaning in her words. Does she suspect anything?"

Then Mr. Gripp reassured himself. Pooh! Why, the blundering detectives had not even struck the first clew.

There was Atherton's patent. There was a million—aye—millions in it. Gripp, who was of a mathematical turn, immediately went off into a series of calculations. The result was pleasing. Yes, there were millions—if the process was handled by a man who understood the iron trade. And who knew it better than Gripp?

He would begin by freezing Atherton out of the business. Atherton was intractable, pig-headed. Had ridiculous notions about workingmen, labor of all kinds, capital of all kinds. An impracticable, blundering ass! Like all inventors and discoverers, only in the way.

He would build up a fine foundation with Mr. Mead for a corner stone. Mr. Mead's reputation would suffice for any enterprise. It would not do to offend Mr. Mead. Nor to squeeze him out. Mr. Mead was essential to the growth, the perfection, the development of Gripp's master plan.

Mr. Gripp was [illegible] book. It made a good show [illegible] done very well in the five years he had been dealing with the principal manufacturers of Pittsburg.

Suddenly a face looked in at his window. Certainly it was a face—or was it only fancy? Mr. Gripp moved quietly to his door, opened it quickly, and looked out. There was nobody near. Mr. Gripp experienced a strange sensation. Then he smiled to himself, and his mind reverted to Atherton's process.

"A big thing—a very big thing," Gripp said to himself repeatedly. But what was that? A sound, certainly, as of feet near his door.

Gripp opened the door, looked out quickly, and was chagrined—his hearing must be defective. There was a sound, he could be sworn.

Mr. Gripp resorted to a ruse. He affected to be bending over his book; in reality he was looking curiously out into the open space near his office at the pile of brick near at hand; at the pile of scrap-iron and pig metal.

Suddenly Gripp started. There was somebody near. A man's head slowly rose above the scrap pile. The head turned deliberately, and a face looked straight at Gripp's office. Then the head suddenly sank again.

Then a boy's head popped up above a pig-metal pile, and was as suddenly withdrawn. The head belonged to Bobby Walters. The head that rose above the scrap heap was familiar to Mr. Gripp.

"Where have I seen that face?" Gripp asked himself, as he bent over his book.

All his calculations, based on the patent process for making iron, were knocked out of Gripp's head.

"Where have I met that man?"

A strange tremor came over Gripp. He looked at his trembling hands and smiled. Smiled scornfully.

"Pooh! It is a coincidence."

But he forgot Atherton's invention. It was as though it had never entered his mind.

Gripp's thoughts reverted to an evening when he met a pale, cold-looking woman on Federal street in Allegheny. He recalled her appealing look. He recalled the words he uttered as he strode past her. He recalled the deliberate manner in which he went around a block, returned to —— street, entered number —— quickly, and hastened up the stairs.

He recalled the white, stained face that turned to him as he entered quickly, closed and bolted the door behind him. He remembered distinctly his greeting, "Now, curse you, I'm here." How she shrank at first, then, rendered desperate by her need, how she met his look boldly, and answered, "It is time, unless you want my blood on your head."

Then they glared at each other. He cursed her for returning to the city. She demanded to know why she had not a right to live, at least. And he said not at his expense.

And all the while a demon whispered him to end it, to throttle her then and there, and done with her forever.

(To be continued.)

High Time for Change.

A story is told of an old New Hampshire family which may or may not be strictly true, but which passes for truth among the inhabitants of the place where it originated.

A man who had struggled through boyhood under the name of Zephaniah Smith married a young woman whose incautious parents had christened her "Pamela Jane." When their first child, a girl, was born, they announced their intention of giving her a number which she might change for any name she chose when she reached years of discretion.

They were blessed with seven children, and pursued the same course with each child. Numbers two, four, five and seven were boys, and lived on in the town where they were born, never seeing any need to select Christian names to the day of their death.

But when "Three" Smith became engaged to a young man by the name of Hills, she considered it desirable to change her number to "Susan."

Shortly after that "Six" was united to a young Foote, who promptly named her "Lucy."

"One" clung to her name and single blessedness until middle life, when, having relented sufficiently to accept an offer of marriage from Thomas Hogg, she saw the advisability of becoming "Mary" with some haste.

Lightning's Strange Freaks.

Lightning in the recent thunderstorms that have visited the Raritan valleys in New Jersey has performed several odd stunts.

A bolt struck the residence of I. V. N. Hoagland, near Millstone, melted the metal frames from a number of pictures, hit the piano, where it made more noise than a brass band, and put the instrument out of use, passed out of the room through the wall at the back of the piano, leaving a clear-cut hole three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

Five of a group of thirteen cows that were standing under a big tree on the farm of Welling Cruser, near Harlingen, were killed by a stroke of lightning. The herd was composed of eight Jersey and five Holstein cows. Only the Holsteins, which were dark in color, were struck. The tree under which the cows stood was not injured.

Lightning struck a wire fence on a farm near Bellmead, and after traveling along the fence for several feet it darted off into a group of five calves standing in the corner of a field. All of the calves were killed instantly.

During the same storm five cows on the farm of Edward Durham, a few miles away, says a correspondent of the New York World, were killed by the lightning while they were standing in a stream.

Well Supplied.

Ida—Yes; ten girls gave him the mitten in the last summer.

May—Then that is five pairs. He certainly will not suffer with cold hands this winter.

Fearful of Consequences.

Mr. Kallow—Er-beg pardon, Miss Snappe, but can I smoke?

Miss Snappe—I'm sure I don't know, but if you've never tried before please don't begin here.—Philadelphia Press.

CASTRO IN DANGER.

CIPHER DISPATCH SAYS HE MAY BE OVERTHROWN.

Success of the Rebels in Venezuela Would Likely Involve Powers in New Complications—Blockade Will Not Be Stopped by Arbitration Negotiations.

A telegram in cipher received by Secretary Hay from Herbert W. Bowen, the United States minister at Caracas, contained the disturbing information that a new crisis had arisen in Venezuela which may threaten the heretofore conceded success of the agreement of all parties concerned to refer the claims of Great Britain, Germany and Italy to The Hague court of arbitration.

Minister Bowen reports that through the development of unexpected strength on the part of the Venezuelan revolutionists the situation of President Castro's government has become extremely critical. The national treasury is empty, which means that Castro is without pecuniary resources to continue the stand he has made, so successfully against the forces of his internal enemies, who are apparently well supplied with arms and the wherewithal to carry on their struggle.

The inference is that Castro may be compelled to abandon the reins of government. A change in the control of the republic might bring about a resumption of the dangerous conditions which prevailed when the coercive measures of the allies were begun.

A new national administration at Caracas may mean the undoing of all that has been accomplished toward peace between Venezuela and the powers. Should Castro be overthrown his triumphant successors may repudiate all that has been done by him to bring about a settlement of the international question. Naturally the administration in Washington is concerned over the news sent by Minister Bowen.

Great Britain and Germany came to an understanding to enforce the blockade of the Venezuelan coast precisely as if the negotiations for arbitration had not been begun. It was doubtless in consequence of this understanding that the vessels at Porto Cabello were taken.

CABLE REACHES HAWAII.

Wire Communication Between San Francisco and Honolulu.

San Francisco and Honolulu are now connected by cable. The first words passed under the ocean a few moments after 11 o'clock Thursday night. The wire worked perfectly. The first message received was from Gov. Dole to President Roosevelt. It was merely a formal greeting and congratulation from the people of Hawaii to the people of the United States from one chief executive to the other. Right after the Dole signature on the first message came a second message through from Honolulu. It was a greeting from the people of Hawaii to Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Cable company, congratulating him upon the completion of the cable. The line is now open for public business.

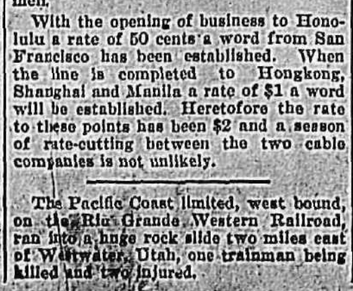
The opening of this cable line marks a great step in the work of connecting the United States with its island possessions. The next step is to be the completion of the cable between Honolulu and the Philippines. The cable to Australia has been in operation about five weeks, with most satisfactory results from a business standpoint.

A midway station, in an uninhabited and hitherto unknown island in the Pacific between Hawaii and Guam, is the greatest obstacle yet encountered. The island is listed as "Midway island," and except for millions of birds is uninhabited. The only visitors to it have been Japanese and Chinese brigands, who used it for game hunting and for a meeting place for the division of loot.

Up to date the officials of the cable company have been unable to learn what government, if any, has control of and jurisdiction over the island. If it is determined that it belongs to the United States an effort will be made to have the manager of the cable office appointed governor of the island, and he will have the honor of ruling over a small territory inhabited by less than a score of men.



HARBOR OF HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.



CABLE STATION, HONOLULU.

With the opening of business to Honolulu a rate of 50 cents a word from San Francisco has been established. When the line is completed to Hongkong, Shanghai and Manila a rate of $1 a word will be established. Heretofore the rate to these points has been $2 and a season of rate-cutting between the two cable companies is not unlikely.

The Pacific Coast limited, west bound, on the Rio Grande Western Railroad, ran into a huge rock slide two miles east of Wattwater, Utah, one trainman being killed and two injured.

TONA DUNLAP ACQUITTED.

Jury in Aledo Poisoning Case Declares Young Woman Not Guilty.

Miss Tona Dunlap, of Aledo, Ill., for the murder of Allie Dool, was acquitted by the jury shortly before noon Saturday. The verdict came unexpectedly; the courtroom was not full when the jurymen took their places, and when "not guilty" was read it was hardly comprehended by those sitting in the courtroom. Tona Dunlap, whose very life had been given to her by those twelve men, rushed to them and thanked them for what they had done.



MISS TONA DUNLAP.

Tona Dunlap, the bosom friend of Miss Dool, and one who, but for the circumstantial evidence that accumulated against her, would be among the last to be suspected of taking the life of the young woman, is one of the most popular young girls in Aledo, as was Miss Dool before her death.

The case is one of the most interesting in the criminal annals of Illinois. On the night of Aug. 7 Miss Dunlap purchased some chocolates and shared them with Allie Dool, her closest friend. Miss Dool was immediately taken ill and died shortly afterward in great agony. In her dying statements she practically accused Miss Dunlap of poisoning her.

When suspicion pointed to Miss Dunlap she found many supporters, and several weeks passed in the accumulation of evidence by the State's Attorney before the authorities ventured to take her into custody. The preliminary trial before a justice of the peace resulted in her discharge from custody, but later the State's Attorney presented the evidence to the grand jury, and Miss Dunlap was indicted.

The State proved that the defendant purchased poison from a drug store a few days before the death of Allie Dool. On this point the State laid great stress, and on the face of it the evidence looked bad. But Miss Dunlap's attorneys brought forward her sister, who swore positively that Tona came to her room at night, sat on the floor, removed her shoes and stockings, took the package of poison and applied the entire contents on a corn on one of her toes.

The death of Allie Dool is more of a mystery than ever. This case has been ever one of mystery. After five long weeks, weeks in which every effort has been made to probe into its secrets, it is only deeper.

NEW YEAR'S AT WHITE HOUSE.

President's Reception Eclipses All Similar Events.

President Roosevelt's New Year's reception was probably the most brilliant event of its kind ever held at the White House. While foreign diplomats and high government officials had precedence, it was essentially a people's affair, open to all the public who wished to greet the chief executive. The ambassadors, ministers, charges d'affaires and secretaries were in brilliant uniforms, and gave a touch of color from monarchical government to the sober black of the democratic crowd of American citizens.

Mr. Roosevelt shook hands with all comers. He met them in the blue room of the mansion.

The following ladies were invited to assist Mrs. Roosevelt: Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Payne and Miss Wilson. Mrs. Root and Mrs. Hitchcock, being in mourning, did not attend the reception.

Religious News and Notes

The Archbishop of Toronto, Canada, says he does not desire annexation to the United States.

John D. Rockefeller has agreed to give $10,000 to help the Salvation army at Cleveland, Ohio, if $80,000 more is raised by May 1 next.

The next house of bishops of the Episcopal church will receive an appeal from 80,000 Polish Catholics, led by their bishop in America, for admission.

A man was sentenced recently in England to a month's imprisonment for entering St. Alban's abbey while drunk and shouting the Lord's prayer from the altar.

The Churchman states the religious returns of the census of Australia for 1901 show that the Episcopal church has 47 per cent of the population in New South Wales, and nearly 5 per cent in Victoria and Tasmania. In the latter places, however, there has been a decline in the last decade. The Methodists have made the greatest proportionate advance, and agnostics and freethinkers, "never numerous," says the Churchman, are approaching the vanishing point.

The editor of the Missionary Review of the World attributes the present backward tendencies in foreign missions to the belief that the "period of probation" may be extended beyond this life, and to the "eclectic" views of religion that prevail. He says further that there has been a serious decline in the practical supremacy of Christianity, due mainly to the loss of sanctions and rewards and the change from the old-fashioned idea of hell as a literal lake of fire to a loose and vague conception which robs it of all its terrors. "Practical universalism," he adds, "is the plain drift of our day."

[illegible] HUMBERT SWINDLE

[illegible]eme by Which a Bold Adventuress Got $12,000,000.

Mme. Humbert, the greatest swindler of the [illegible]century, an account of whose career in Paris reads like a romance and who fled to avoid punishment for her misdeeds, was apprehended in Madrid recently, together with her accomplices, her husband, Frederic Humbert, Eva Humbert and Romain, Emil and Marie d'Aurignac. They were taken back to France for trial.



MME. HUMBERT.

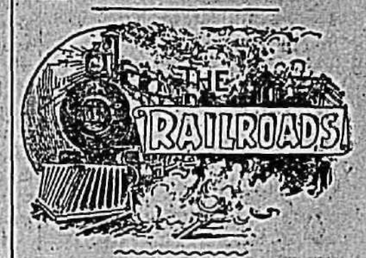
The prisoners managed to extract $12,000,000 from their dupes before they were found out—one of them, a banker of high standing, M. Girard, who lost $2,000,000, committed suicide when he found he was ruined. The victims chiefly were banks and trust companies.

Under pretext that an American millionaire, Robert Crawford, had died between 1878 and 1883, in an unknown place, and left Mme. Humbert his fortune of $20,000,000, by a will dated at Nice, Sept. 6, 1877, she began borrowing on the strength of this, and kept it up twenty years. There was no such man as Crawford. In order to add plausibility to her story, she said Mr. Crawford left two nephews, who commenced an action to set aside the will in the French courts. Pending this, Mme. Humbert had the courts seal the safe wherein the packages were kept containing the $20,000,000 in securities in order to prevent their being purloined by the contestants or their agents. The nephews, Henry and Robert Crawford, were also myths, but the plot was so skillfully arranged by the woman that the courts accepted the contest placed in their name and for twenty years they were made to appear as disputing the will by attorneys from the highest to the lowest courts of France.



FRED. HUMBERT.

From time to time the parties to whom the chief conspirator applied for loans would ask to see her securities. Then with a great flourish she would bring out big envelopes marked with seals and display packages of French three per cents—a gilt edge security. Then she would exclaim: "What more do you want?" with the result that the skeptical went away satisfied. At the beginning of the past year some of those who had loaned large sums began an investigation and pursued it relentlessly. They secured an order from the court removing the seals, and the police, in company with some of her victims, were dismayed upon opening the safe, to find nothing but a venerable jewel box and some old papers—not a trace of the $20,000,000 fortune. In the meantime the swindlers had decamped. This was on May 9. They succeeded in eluding the law for nine months, though all Europe was ransacked in hopes of getting them, while a search was made in the United States.



Freight tariff on grain from Chicago has been advanced 2½ cents per 100 pounds.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has decided to increase the wages of practically all its employes.

Circulars announce a proposed increase of $20,000,000 stock by the Chicago Great Western system to extend and improve its lines.

The Illinois Central and Southern Pacific railroads have formed a traffic alliance on business from Chicago via New Orleans and the Pacific coast.

Santa Claus paid a welcome visit to the 4,700 engineers and firemen on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system, increasing their pay about 10 per cent.

The Chicago and Northwestern has inaugurated a through sleeping car service from Chicago to Spokane, Wash., by a special arrangement with one of their western connections.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has purchased twenty acres of ground on the Commonwealth Flats, Boston, on which it will erect the world's greatest freight terminal.

James J. Hill's proposal to the government to transport soldiers from Chicago to the Philippines for $25 and freight at $8 a ton is expected to cause the government to abandon the transport service.

The authorities of Washington, D. C., are investigating charges that the coal-carrying roads are diverting coal from the national capital to other cities. Washington has a veritable coal famine.

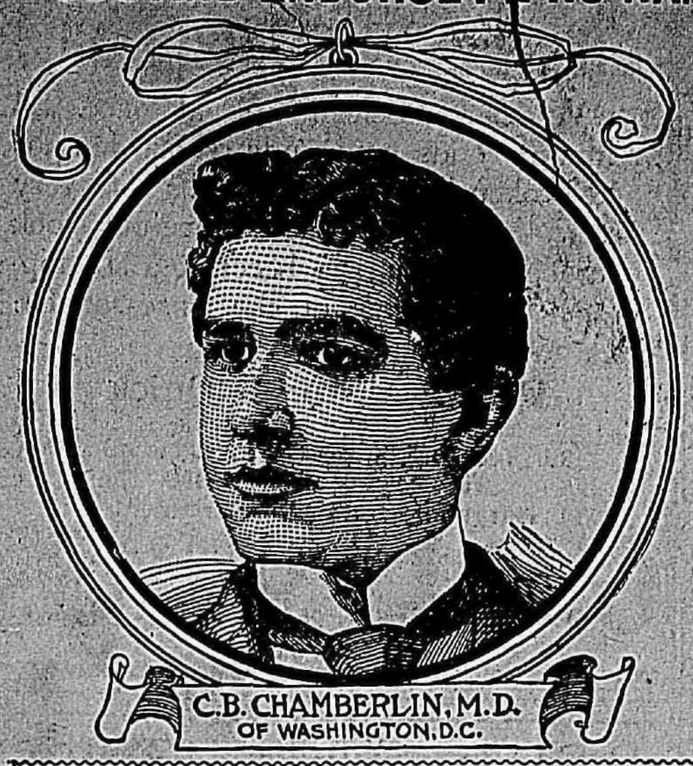
It is announced by Vice-President and General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk that he will make application to the dominion parliament for authority to extend the lines of that company to the Pacific coast from Worth Bay.

Rock Island engineers have completed the survey from Waurika, Ok., to Ardmore, a distance of fifty-two miles. The company will soon commence construction of this branch. It is reported that the company will build from Little Rock to St. Louis.

Passengers on the Northwestern limited of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to Minneapolis and St. Paul the other night enjoyed the first strawberries of the season, which were served by the dining car department of that line.

That oil can be successfully used by locomotives as a substitute for coal has been thoroughly demonstrated by two big systems of the West, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, and these lines will be equipped with complete systems for furnishing fuel to the oil-burning locomotives that will succeed all those consuming coal.

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS USE AND ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.



C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D.
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. B. Chamberlin, M. D., writes from 14th and P Sts., Washington, D. C.:

"Many cases have come under my observation, where Peruna has benefited and cured. Therefore, I cheerfully recommend it for catarrh and a general tonic."—C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D.

Medical Examiner U. S. Treasury.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:



Dr. L. Jordan.

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow-sufferers, Peruna will cure you."—Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.

Geo. C. Havener, M. D., of Anacostia, D. C., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"In my practice I have had occasion to frequently prescribe your valuable medicine, and have found its use beneficial, especially in cases of catarrh."—George C. Havener, M. D.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Mexican Mustang Liniment actually penetrates to the pain and cures where other liniments and salves either absolutely fail or fall far short of complete success.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 and $3.00 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world, which proves their superiority; they are worn by more people in all stations of life than any other make.



Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 and $3 shoes are worn by thousands of men who have been paying $4 and $5, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50 or $3.00.

He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his $3.50 and $3.00 shoes is just as good. Placed side by side it is impossible to see any difference. A trial will convince.

Notice Increase in Sales: 1899 Sales: $23,203,883,31 In Business: 1903 Sales: $25,024,040,90 A gain of $2,820,157,59 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes.

The best Imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.

Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. *Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.*

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put Up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach, and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps, we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.
17 State St., New York City.

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

WESTERN CANADA. Land of the Sunshine. Grain Growing; Mixed Farming. THE REASON why more wheat is grown in Western Canada in a few short months, is because vegetation grows in proportion to the sunlight. In 52 north latitude, the sun does double duty at its longest day. It is a well-known fact that the more northerly the latitude in which grain will come to perfection, the better it is. Therefore, 62 pounds per bushel is as fair a standard as 60 pounds in the east. Area under crop in Western Canada, 1902—1,937,350 acres. Yield, 1902—117,092,754 bs.

The conditions which render a country suitable for Mixed Farming are: Abundance of water and fuel. Cheap building material. Good grass for pasture and Hay. A fertile soil. A sufficient rainfall and a climate giving an assured and adequate season of growth. All these conditions are found in many parts of Western Canada. Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature, showing location of land in Western Canada, and also for certificate giving you reduced freight and passenger rates, etc., etc.: THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. Broughton, 4th Floor, Quincy Bldg., Chicago, Agent for the Government of Canada.

MATCH MAKER

DO YOU WANT A HUSBAND? DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

If so, address Lock Box O, RUSSIAVILLE, INDIANA. Everything strictly confidential.

CHICAGO'S COAL SHORTAGE

State Attorney General Investigates Charges Against Dealers.

The coal shortage in Chicago is being investigated by Attorney General Hamlin in person, to find a basis for legal proceedings. Representations were made to the Attorney General that the coal dealers of Chicago and not the railroads are responsible for the tie-up of coal on the side tracks and in the railroad yards.

It was charged that the coal dealers, in order to make the famine effective and send prices upwards, were paying demurrage charges of $1 a day on each car. If this can be substantiated Attorney General Hamlin thinks the persons who are responsible for the coal famine can be reached for forming illegal combinations.

It was represented to Attorney General Hamlin that while thousands of cars of soft coal remain in the railroad yards close to Chicago, consumers are compelled to pay from $4.25 to $6 a ton for soft coal. One Chicago newspaper stated that on Saturday there were 7,500 carloads of coal, or about 600,000 tons, in the railroad yards in and around Chicago.

It appears that the soft coal operators have made good their threat of the early summer to raise the price of soft coal. The anthracite strike was the opening wedge for the soft coal dealers to reap a rich harvest. Many dealers and operators declared the people would use soft coal this winter and many would continue next winter, owing to the plentiful supply and the cheapness in price. The orders came and the result is shown in the general advance of soft coal.

Following are the prices of both hard and soft coal and the condition of the supply in many cities:

Boston—Hard coal $12. Soft coal $10. Limited supply.

New York—Hard coal $7.50. Soft coal $7.50. Limited supply.

Washington—Hard coal $12. Soft coal $9. Limited supply.

Detroit—Hard coal $12. Soft coal $8. Supply short.

Nashville—Hard coal beyond reach of all but very rich. Soft coal sells for $3.20 to $4.

Omaha—Hard coal $15. Soft coal $4.50 to $7.50. Plentiful.

Kansas City—Hard coal $12. Plenty of soft coal at moderate prices.

St. Paul—Hard coal $10. Soft coal $8. Limited supply.

Cleveland—Hard coal $7.75. Soft coal $5.25. Plentiful supply.

Springfield, Ill.—No hard coal. Soft coal $2.50. Plentiful supply.

St. Louis—No hard coal. Soft coal $2.50. Plentiful supply.

Milwaukee—Hard coal $8.50. Soft coal $6.25. Short supply.

ARCHBISHOP OF CHICAGO.

Rt. Rev. James E. Quigley, Head of a Great Catholic Archdiocese.

The Pope has appointed Bishop James E. Quigley of Buffalo as archbishop of Chicago, which archdiocese stands second to New York as regards Catholic population. Father Barry estimates that the present Roman Catholic population of Chicago reaches 1,000,000 persons, with 370 places of worship and 500 priests, secular and religious. The largest city parishes are St. Stanislaus, with 30,000 parishioners; the Holy Family, with 20,000, and St. Michael's, 15,000. The predominating nationalities of these is, respectively, Polish, English speaking and German.



MONS. QUIGLEY.

In the parochial schools of the diocese there are 67,321 children; in orphan asylums and similar institutions 18,238, and colleges, 7,008. This gives a total of 92,567. Of the 153 churches in the city limits 71 are English speaking, 34 German, 18 Polish, 10 Bohemian, 4 French, 5 Italian, 6 Slavonian, 6 Croatian, 1 Greek, 1 Syrian and 1 Dutch.

Rt. Rev. James E. Quigley is considered one of the most popular men in Buffalo, and is noted as one of the ablest and most learned of the Roman Catholic prelates on the American continent. He will be the youngest archbishop in America, and at the same time will preside over what is conceded to be the second most important of the four leading metropolitan sees in the world. The new archbishop is now in his 48th year. He was born in Canada, but while still an infant his parents moved to Lima, N. Y.

VALUE OF CROPS IS SHOWN.

Statistics of the Year Detail Wealth Produced by Agriculture.

Final returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture from the regular and special correspondents, supplemented by reports of special field agents show the production and value of the principal farm crops of the United States in 1902 to have been as follows:

	Production, bushels.	Farm value, Dec. 1, 1902.
Corn	2,523,948,312	$1,017,017,340
Winter wheat	411,788,066	266,727,475
Spring wheat	238,274,842	155,496,642
Oats	987,842,712	303,384,852
Barley	134,954,023	61,896,634
Rye	33,030,592	17,080,703
Buckwheat	14,620,770	8,654,704
Potatoes	284,632,787	134,111,486
Hay	*59,857,576	542,036,364
Tobacco	**521,823,063	80,472,660
Flaxseed	20,284,880	30,814,001

*Tons. **Pounds.

61,863 PORTO RICAN PUPILS.

Commissioner's Report Shows Gain in School Enrollment.

According to the annual report of the Porto Rican commissioner of education, Samuel M. Lindsay, there are 61,863 pupils enrolled in the 874 public schools of the island. He says that while the best schools there do not compare with the best schools in the United States, the poorer ones are better than the same grade here.

Free schools now exist in every municipality of Porto Rico and 923 teachers are regularly employed. During the past year the attendance has increased 21 per cent; number of schools, 10 per cent; the teachers, 20 per cent. The report says that these figures show that under American civil government the educational advantages offered free to the masses of the people, as compared with the maximum facilities provided by the Spanish government, have nearly doubled.

When the new America's cup yacht is launched from the Herreshoff's in April, she will probably be christened the Eagle.

Might Have Been Worse.

At a prayer meeting at the Cove, reports the Buffalo Commercial, one man, a money lender, not loved by the people whose collateral he held, spoke of himself and the others present as "miserable sinners," and took rather too abject an attitude to please a free-spoken neighbor. "Some people," the latter said, "don't mean nothin' when they perfess to be miserable sinners, but I will do Elder Cossey the justice to say that we all believe him to be just as blame mean as he perfesses to be." It must have been Elder Cossey, at whose funeral the hard-pressed parson is reported as saying: "It is true, my hearers, that our departed brother was mean in some things—but we must in all charity remember that he was meaner in others."

Indigestion, congested liver, impure blood, constipation, these are what afflict thousands of people who do not know what is the matter with them. They drag along a miserable existence; they apply to the local doctors occasionally, and sometimes obtain a little temporary relief, but the old, tired, worn-out, all-gone, distressed feeling always comes back again worse than ever, until in time they become tired of living, wonder why they were ever born, and why they are alive unless to endure constant suffering. To such sufferers there is a haven of refuge in Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops, which was discovered more than 60 years ago, and which is a wonderful medicine. One trial will convince the most skeptical that any or all of those difficulties may be removed, and a perfect cure effected, by taking Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops. Get a bottle at once, before it is too late.

His Little Joke.

"The flats in New York are no places to raise a large family."

"You are mistaken. When we were there our family was just twice as large."

"How did that happen?"

"Why, the rooms were so small we had to double up."—Chicago News.

Asking the Impossible.

"That photographer has very poor judgment," grumbled the Throop street man.

"In what way?" asked the lake front citizen.

"Why, he made a remark on the high price of coal and then told me to look pleasant."—Chicago News.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Her Job.

Simpson—Young's wife is certainly a good manager.

Sampson—Of household affairs?

Simpson—No; of Young.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Waitresses under the age of 40 may not be employed in the cafes or restaurants in Hungary.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Red Bone Men.

"Down in the south there is a class of people called 'Red Bones,'" said Lewis Marshall, of Charleston, S. C., to a friend the other day. "They are the most peculiar people in the United States. No one living absolutely knows the race from which they sprang or whence the original settlers came. They live very nearly on the boundary line between South Carolina and Georgia, in the northwestern part of the first-named State. They are very clannish, mix very little with people not of their race and in a manner are quite thrifty. In slavery times they owned slaves, visited the several summer resorts of the southern mountains and in a way put on quite a little style. While I have nothing but supposition to guide me, I am of the opinion that they are descendants of the Basques of southern France. They do not lack courage, for a company of them served in Hampton's legion during the late civil war and bore themselves bravely at the first Manassas. Their skin is of a swarthy red, resembling that of the Indian, but at that point all resemblance ceases, except it be that they are very hot of temper. I have often wondered why the ethnologists of this country have not studied these people. Surely a monograph on them would be highly interesting.

Spreading the Good News.

Whatcom, Wash., Jan. 5.—Mrs. A. M. Ferguson, who came here from Winnipeg, Manitoba, relates how that great destroyer of Kidney Complaints, Dodd's Kidney Pills, first reached the extreme northwest corner of the United States:

"I had used Dodd's Kidney Pills for what the doctors pronounced Bright's Disease in Winnipeg," Mrs. Ferguson says, "and the disease disappeared entirely. That was about three years ago and I enjoyed good health till about two years later, when I removed to Whatcom.

"Whether it was the change of climate I can't tell, but my old trouble returned in full force. My legs were swelled to nearly twice their size. I could not go up or down stairs for about two months.

"My husband hunted Whatcom for Dodd's Kidney Pills, but could get none till a druggist sent away and got them for him.

"I began to get well as soon as I began taking them." Others in Whatcom have learned to know and appreciate Dodd's Kidney Pills.

By the Short Cut.

One of the great newspapers is printed in an office that has three full stories below the ground level, the enormous presses resting on foundations even below this depth.

An "old subscriber" came to look at the establishment one day, and the business manager showed him round. They had inspected the editorial and composing rooms and the business offices, and last of all they went to look at the engines and presses.

The stairway leading down to the basement had several landings, and to the visitor it seemed that the journey would never end.

"Well," he gasped, as they stood at last on the very bottom floor, "I see you have arranged to get your news from China by the shortest route!"

Wanted to Know.

"Is this a first-class tonsorial parlor?" asked the stranger in town.

"Yes, sir," responded the barber in the striped coat.

"Well, do you shave with or without?"

"With or without what, sir?"

"Conversation."—Chicago News.

Knew Her Style.

Miss Ann Teek—I would like to go shopping with you, but the dentist is to fix up my teeth this afternoon and it will take him at least an hour.

Miss Speitz—Well, that'll give us time. You can shop with me while he's doing his work.—Catholic Standard and Times.

It is stated that the Chinese population of to-day numbers about 426,000,000 of souls, including 8,500,000,000 in Manchuria, 2,580,000 in Mongolia, 6,430,000 in Tribet and 1,200,000 in Chinese Turkestan.

People are seldom man and wife half their lives without wishing to impart their sufferings as well as their pleasures to each other.—The Kentons.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.



I Did Not Feel That I Could Walk

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—It is with thankfulness I write that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has been of the greatest help to me. My work keeps me standing on my feet all day and the hours are long. Some months ago it didn't seem as though I could stand it. I would get so dreadfully tired and my back ached so I wanted to scream with the pain. When I got home at night I was so worn out I had to go right to bed, and I was terribly blue and downhearted. I was irregular and the flow was scanty, and I was pale and had no appetite. I told a girl friend who was taking your medicine how I felt, and she said I ought to take it too. So I got a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and commenced to take it. It helped me right off. After the first few doses menstruation started and was fuller than for some time. It seemed to lift a load off me. My back stopped aching and I felt brighter than I had for months. I took three bottles in all. Now I never have an ache or pain, and I go out after work and have a good time. I am regular and strong and am thankful to you for the change.

"I recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** whenever I hear of a girl suffering, for I know how hard it is to work when you feel so sick."—Miss Mamie Keirns, 553 9th Ave., New York City.

Women should not fail to profit by the experiences of these women; just as surely as they were cured of the troubles enumerated in their letters, just so certainly will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure others who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, irregular and painful menstruation, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration; remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

Miss Amanda T. Petterson, Box 131, Atwater, Minn., says:



"Dear Mrs. Pinkham.—I hope that you will publish this testimonial so that it may reach others and let them know about your wonderful medicine.

"Before taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I was troubled with the worst kind of fainting spells. The blood would rush to my head, was very nervous and always felt tired, had dark circles around eyes.

"I have now taken several bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and am entirely cured. I had taken doctor's medicine for many years but it did me no good.

"Please accept my thanks for this most excellent medicine which is able to restore health to suffering women."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Revivers.

Sharpe—The telegraph companies are always looking out for improvements.

Wheaton—Indeed! Then they should equip every messenger boy with a bottle of smelling salts for the women that faint when they receive a telegram.—Chicago News.

The Reason.

Confiding Stranger—That girl was flirting hard with me two minutes ago, and now she won't look at me.

The Other Man—Perhaps that's because she saw me come in. I'm her husband.—The Sketch.

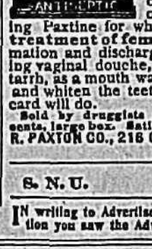
A Pet.

"Why, my mistress talks to me by the hour!"

"Talks to you, eh?"

"Yes. Sometimes I can hardly get in a bark edgewise."—Puck.

FREE TO WOMEN!



To prove the healing and cleansing power of **Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic** we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions **absolutely free.** This is not a tiny sample, but a large package, enough to convince anyone of its value. Women all over the country are praising Paxtine for what it has done in **local treatment of female ills,** curing all inflammation and discharges, wonderful as a cleansing vaginal douche, for sore throat, nasal catarrh, as a mouth wash, and to remove tartar and whiten the teeth. Send to-day; a postal card will do.

Sold by druggists or sent postpaid by us, 50 cents, large box. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. PAXTON CO., 216 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

IN writing to Advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP



ANNUAL SALE

10,000,000 BOXES

Greatest in the World

A MILLION HEALTHY, MANLY AMERICAN MEN, fathers of families, business men, statesmen, mechanics, farmers, lawyers, ministers, doctors, bookkeepers, bankers, sailors, soldiers, traveling salesmen, railroaders, laboring men; men in every walk of life, in every line of activity, keep their bowels regular with CASCARETS Candy Cathartic. They tell other men about the wonderful merit of this wonderful little tablet. They take CASCARETS home to their wives and families. The consequence is a sale of nearly A MILLION BOXES A MONTH, made by merit and appreciation. A man who keeps his bowels regular with CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, can keep strong and healthy even without much exercise, for when the bowels are regular and the digestion strong the system is safe and the muscles, brain and nerves will have inexhaustible elasticity and life. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. 583

THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, Than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

The Legislature of Wisconsin will not be the only law-making body appealed to this winter to enact a statute which will provide a heavy penalty for men convicted of the crime of deserting their wives and families. Similar agitation is in progress in the states of New Jersey and New York. It is the experience of charitable organizations in all large cities that from five to ten per cent of all the cases of destitution which they are called upon to relieve result from the practice of desertion by husbands. The crime is encouraged, it is asserted, because the deserters know that those they leave behind will be rescued from starvation. It will not do for society to curtail its care of the wretched. But it can fix a penalty for desertion so severe that men who feel tempted to that meanness will hesitate to commit the crime for fear of incurring the penalty. This is an understandable theory. But the present maximum penalty is by no means light—one year; the minimum being fifteen days, which is too low. The trouble would seem to be rather with the judges than with the law.

The appointment of Mr. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President, to the head of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, when created, is generally conceded. Many men in the President's position would be too selfish to suffer the loss of Mr. Cortelyou's services as secretary, even to secure to him a promotion that he well merits.

Many people have forgotten that the Monroe Doctrine was first outlined by Great Britain. The United States can better take care of itself than can Canada, and than England can care for Canada. While the Monroe doctrine stands, Canada with her immense boundaries difficult to garrison and protect, is safe from European aggression.

The Department of Agriculture has scored another victory, this time in Florida. Its Weather Bureau gave notice of the approach of a disasterous frost and the orchardists, following directions previously published by the Department, prevented serious injury by the use of smudges.

To some extent, sections of the Department of Agriculture are like fire departments. Their cheif end is watchfulness under ordinary circumstances but in an emergency similar to the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease they demonstrate their real value.

Persons familiar with the facts, assert that the Castro administration, after bleeding the Venezuelan industries to the point of bankruptcy, turned its attention to the foreign investors and proceeded to levy blackmail, thus precipitating the hostilities from which Venezuela is now suffering.

With republican majorities in both houses of Congress there is reason to believe that the numerous and irrational anti-trust bills will be condensed and revised until one rational and businesslike law shall have been evolved.

The issue of $30,000,000 two per cent bonds for the purpose of building the Panama canal promises to afford considerable relief to the bankers who are experiencing serious inconvenience because of the scarcity of United States bonds.

Members of Congress are doing a great deal of talking about the necessity of increasing their own salary, now $5,000 per year, but it is doubtful if they will do more than talk about it.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered to endow a national theater in Washington, which, independent of popular support, may work to uplift the character of the modern drama.

A careful canvass of the democrats in Congress reveals the fact that seventeen distinct varieties of democrats are required for the next presidential nominee.

President Roosevelt bids fair to be known as "the great peace-maker." First the coal strike and then the Venezuelan difficulty.

The gentleman who masqueraded as the Governor of Kentucky in Florida recently, found no lack of "old Kentucky bourbon" at his disposal.

Secretary Hay has again demonstrated his right to be known as the greatest American diplomat.

Long Voyage on Russian River.

It takes a steamer a week to go down the Russian river Volga, from the point where it begins to be navigable (Rybinsk) to the Caspian.

Locomotive to Burn Peat.

The managers of the Swedish state railway has ordered a locomotive built especially for burning peat in the generation of steam.

Mitchell to Write a Book.

John Mitchell will write a book on "Capital and Labor," to be based on the great anthracite strike.

YATES TO THE SOLONS

Message of the Governor Is Expected to Outline the Policy of the Administration.

MAY URGE CIVIL SERVICE BILL

Convict Labor Problem—Assembly to Receive Many Suggestions—Free Text Book Proposition.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 6.—Next to the speakership the principal topic of discussion among the law-makers today is the message of Governor Yates, which will be delivered to both branches of the General Assembly immediately after organization tomorrow. In the ten thousand word document the Governor is expected to outline the policy of the administration, and the anti-Yates members are eagerly awaiting its delivery. The obstructionists expect to realize considerable political capital from the message, both through failure on the part of the executive to declare



JOHN H. MILLER.

himself on certain vital propositions and through the stand taken on other matters.

It is expected that the message of the Governor will contain some recommendations relative to a civil service bill. It is aimed to pass such a bill as a party measure, but it is not unlikely that some bitter factional fights for personal glorification will develop before the measure is made into law. Speaker Sherman favored legislation of this character two years ago, but, it is said, the administration men, at the instigation of Governor Yates, circumvented the movement.

Cannot Ignore the Demand.

Within the last two years public sentiment in favor of such legislation has developed so strongly that the administration leaders cannot longer ignore the demand. But to Judge Sherman belongs the glory of inaugurating the agitation, and for this reason his enemies would gladly ignore the subject if they believed it were safe to do so. Both sides will strive for honors in the advancement of the bill and it is now predicted that in event the Sherman faction puts through its measure the Governor will veto it.

It is planned to make the merit system applicable to both the charitable and penal institutions of the state. The independent commission appointed a few months ago by Governor Yates to investigate the subject and to report upon the likely provisions of a civil service bill has prepared its report and the recommendation of the committee will be indorsed by Governor Yates in his message. It is proposed to give the State Board of Charities a sort of general supervision over the institutions brought under the law and still leave the local boards intact.

Matter of Much Speculation.

Just what Governor Yates will offer as a solution of the convict labor problem is a matter of much speculation. That he cannot afford to ignore the subject is generally agreed. Leaders of organized labor of all crafts, officials of the penal institutions of the state, charity commissioners and the Governor himself have given more or less attention to the subject since the day the last General Assembly was adjourned. Several conferences of the various interests have been held, but up to the present time no conclusions have been reached.

Independent of the Governor's recommendations, organized labor will make a concerted effort for the enactment of more suitable laws upon the subject. There appears little doubt that the legislators will be almost unanimous in their support of the general features of the proposed law, but no one thus far has been able to draft a measure that is entirely satisfactory to even the laboring men. The legislative committee of the Illinois Federation of Labor is at work upon a bill—a composite of the pet measure of a dozen enthusiasts—which it is hoped will meet the many difficult requirements.

Similar to New York Law.

In a general way the Illinois law will embody the main features of the New York law. Provision will be made for the elimination, so far as practicable, of all improved machinery in penal and reformatory institutions, except that operated by hand or foot power. Another provision will be inserted upon to that the products of these institutions be disposed of in the state instead or brought into competition in the open markets with the products of free labor.

Aside from what Governor Yates will have to say in his message, nearly every department of the State government will have one or more suggestions to submit to the Assembly, in addition to the rapidly increasing and steadily growing requests for appropriations. Many of the suggestions will meet with the favor of the lawmakers and will be enacted into law. But it is manifestly impossible to pass all the measures and appropriate all the amounts asked for. Indeed, the officials appealing to the legislature realize this fact and it is understood to be a general policy among them to ask for an appropriation of an amount much larger than what they expect to receive or really desire.

Teachers Have Demands.

The Illinois State Teachers' association has some demands to make of the legislature which will be backed up by mammoth petitions, bearing the signatures of nearly all the educators of the state, and by an energetic and insistent legislative committee. First, the teachers will ask for an increase in the general school fund from $1,000,000 to $4,000,000. Then they will ask for legislation giving local option upon questions of free transportation of children to and from school in rural districts and local option upon the free text book proposition.

Years ago a 2-mill tax law was effective in this state, the amount derived from this source forming the state school fund. When the law was abolished a $1,000,000 annual appropriation was substituted. This million-dollar appropriation has been repeated year after year, with never an increase, despite the fact that the 2-mill tax law at the present time would produce a much greater fund. Illinois spent last year over $20,000,000 for school purposes, and of this amount only one-twentieth was furnished by the state. The only other source of revenue for school purposes is the township school fund, which is comparatively small, so that the bulk of the amount expended must be raised by each township.

Have Changed Their Minds.

While the proposition of free transportation of school children was laughed out of the legislature two years ago, many of the lawmakers have experienced a change of mind on the subject since that time and it is not improbable that the assembly will enact such a law. In several districts of the state less than a half-dozen pupils are attending school. It is claimed that such small schools not only create an unnecessary burden of expense, but the work of the teachers is handicapped. If is possible under existing laws for districts to consolidate and with power to provide free transportation of pupils, the plan would become practicable.

Local option on the free text-book proposition is asked for because it is generally agreed among those practicable educators who have given attention to the subject that a general free text-book system is not practical. There are a few districts in the state, notably in the city of Chicago, where free text books are deemed desirable; where dozens of children are annually prevented from attending school because of lack of funds with which to purchase books. While free text books are considered desirable in such communities, there are few rural districts in the state where such a system would be considered acceptable.

Look for Startling Disclosures.

Some startling disclosures are expected when the state board of charities submits its report. The report will deal with conditions existing in some of the almshouses and jails of the state which, it is said, are deplorable and a disgrace to the commonwealth. In a number of instances, it is said, insane persons are confined in the county almshouses for lack of accommodation elsewhere, and where absolutely none of the conveniences such as these persons should receive are offered. The jails, it will be declared, are in many instances unsanitary and altogether unsuitable for the purposes to which they are put.

Governor Yates is now daily deluged with a flood of letters from women all over the state appealing to him to indorse the child-labor measure which has been framed under the direction of the industrial committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's clubs. The measure, as drafted by Judge Tuthill of Chicago, provides an educational test for children employed, stopping night work by children and making effective the affidavit which will prevent the employment of children under 14 years of age.

Monument for War Governor.

One hundred thousand signatures will be attached to a petition to be presented to the legislature requesting the appropriation of a sum of money for the erection of a monument for the senior Governor Richard Yates. The petition will come from the Grand Army men of the state who have been interested in the movement several months. It is proposed to erect the shaft either in Jacksonville, the home city of the war governor, or on the capitol grounds in Springfield.

The state board of agriculture met today and, after a perfunctory session, adjourned until next Tuesday, when the annual meeting of the board will be held, the new president will take charge and a secretary and a treasurer will be elected. W. C. Garrard, who has served thirteen years as secretary, will be re-elected without opposition. E. A. Hall, treasurer of the board, also will be re-elected. President Martin Conrad will retire after two years' successful administration.

S. LEIGH CALL.

An Ideal Husband.

He should be true and tender,
His handclasp sure and warm;
A strong and brave defender,
To shield from every storm.

A toiler in life's Babel,
A help in time of need,
So ready and so able
To guide, uphold and lead.

A man upright, Godfearing,
Who fears not any man,
Who may no goal be nearing,
But does the best he can.

His presence daily blesses,
He's neither stern nor cold;
Kind words and fond caresses
Come from his heart of gold.

He loves his family dearly,
And home is heaven to him;
He earns fresh laurels yearly,
His luster never grows dim.

Don't say he is ideal,
Or use the word in jest!
To each true wife he's real—
Her husband, first and best!

—Mrs. Findley Braden.

Wireless Telegraphy in Paris.

In Paris it is proposed to establish a central station, from which wireless telegraphy will be used to transmit the news to subscribers in different parts of the town. The Societe Francaise de Telegraphie Sans Fil has been organized with this end in view, and the experimental stations which have been installed in different parts of the city appear to work satisfactorily.

Pin Has Seen Long Service.

At the marriage of Miss Aimee Stagg and Augustus Post in Paterson, N. J., recently, the bride wore a pin which had been worn by sixteen other brides in the same family. It was first worn by her grandmother, Mrs. Stephen Courter, 66 years ago, and since then all the girls in the family have tried to make it a part of their marriage outfit.

Proverbs

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.



We will send you the penny, *i. e.*, a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Seaweed Pavement.

Seaweed or seagrass paving blocks, newly invented, are being tried in Baltimore. They are made by compressing the seaweed until it becomes hard and solid, when it is bound tightly with wire. The loose ends of the grass are cut off, and the block is finished by being immersed in boiling pitch or tar.

In This Gilded Age.

Now it's to be a $7,500,000 hotel in New York. The man who went to the Waldorf-Astoria and was afraid to put his boots outside the door of his room lest the porter would gild 'em will have renewed occasion for apprehension.

The Pre-Inventory Clearing and Remnant Sale

We desire to clean up, at once, all remnant odds and ends, short lengths and broken lines of merchandis eof every description, as well as reduce our stock of goods which has become a bit top-heavy on account of the unseasonable weather.

Prices Cut to the Quick

Especially on all READY-MADE GARMENTS such as Tailor-Made SUITS FOR WOMEN, JACKETS, SKIRTS as well as FURS AND WOOL DRESS GOODS.

Bargains in Every Department

G. R. LYON & SONS.
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

DRUG | W. T. HILL Proprietor. | STORE

Drugs
Toilet Articles
Paints and Oils
Stationary
School Supplies
Confectionery
Souveniar China
Tobacco and Cigars

A good investment

The NEW YORK LIFE

W. T. HILL, Agt.

USE A-B Stove Polish
WORLD'S BEST
LIQUID AND DRY
Ayling Bros., 14 Haddon Av., Chicago

D. A. WILLIAMS,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office at Williams Bros.' Store, ANTIOCH, ILL.
All Notarial Work promptly and accurately attended to. 27tf

MISS LELIA WILLIAMS,
Graduate of Chicago Musical College, will accept a limited number of pupils
Vocal ; or ; Piano ; Instruction
Antioch, Ill.

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.
Loan and Diamond Brokers
118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., Between Washington and Madison.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores. Dec 19 01 y1

HOMER E. JAMISON, M. D.,
Millburn, Illinois.
Office Hours Saturday and Sunday afternoon and evenings. Telephone connection with Lake Villa and Wadsworth.

The Brooke Barlow Investment Co
has Money To Loan
on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest Inquire t29 BANK OF ANTIOCH.

NOTICE
Having decided to enter the furniture business in Antioch, on west side of Main street, known as the R. D. Emmons building, I would thank all who are intending to purchase furniture to call and get prices and examine goods.
31y1 L. B. GRICE, Antioch, Ill.

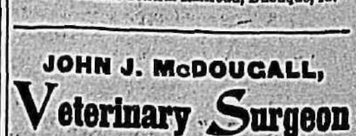
J. C. James, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.
All Legal Business Promptly Attended to
FIRE INURANCE.
Farm and Village Fire Insurance in independent companies.
Special Agent PrudentialCoLife Ins

J. C. JAMES, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.
Licensed Embalmer

F. BAIRSTOW,
MANUFACTURER OF



MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. CEMETARY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Correspondence Solicited.
126 Genesee St., WAUKEGAN, - ILL



SPECTACLES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED.
J. F. Ingalls & Son,
Jewelers : and : Opticians,
1 2 Genesee St, Waukegan, Ill

Dr. George Doerbecker,
DENTIST,
Opp. First National Bank,
WAUKEGAN, ILL.
Graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, of Philadelphia.

TRUCK Farming
IN THE SOUTH.
Does Truck Farming in the South pay? Write the undersigned for a free copy of Illinois Central Circular No. 3 and note what is said concerning it.
J. F. Merry, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent
Illinois Central Railroad, Dubuque, Ia.

JOHN J. McDOUGALL,
Veterinary Surgeon
Antioch, Illinois.

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA.

Eugene Wilton and family spent Sunday in Antioch.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Nelson visited relatives in Waukegan, Sunday.

Mrs J. Pester was in Libertyville a few days last week, as the guest of relatives.

Mrs. H. Hendricks and son, and Mrs. C. B. Hamlin and Mrs. H. Potter were Grayslake visitors, Monday.

Mrs. Webster spent a few days here recently, the guest of her brother, Mr. H. Potter and family.

The ladies Aid society will meet with Mrs. Chas. Harbaugh, Wednesday afternoon, January 14. Every body invited.

Chas. Cobb has been appointed marshal, and began his duties the first of the month. He has recently moved to the Richardson house.

Mrs. Belek, of Chicago, was the guest of her brother, John Nader and family, New Years day. Miss Mayme Nader accompanied her home for a few days visit.

Tickets for the three remaining numbers of the entertainment course can be procured of Mrs. Harbaugh for only 50 cents buy the season ticket and save money.

Those who listened for the church bell last Sunday and did not hear it, we hope will not be disappointed again next week. We hope to have it in operation again by that time.

Our students have again taken up their work after the holidays, Miss Olive Nelson, having returned to Waukegrn, Miss Florence Watson, to Rochester, and John Cribb, to Rockford. School also opened here after a ten days vacation.

The Lake Villa M. E. Sunday School elected officers last Sunday with the following result: Superintendent Chas. Harbaugh, Assistant Superintendent C. L. Hay, Secretary Nettie King, Treasurer Mrs. J. G. Rowling, Librarian Martha Richards Assistant Librarian H. S. Sherwood, Chorister Helen MacLean, Organists, Mrs. Nichol and Mabel Richards.

Don't forget the next number on the Lake Villa Entertainment course, a lecture by Henry A. Atkinson on "Chinese Life in San Francisco." Mr. Atkinson is thoroughly with this most interesting of all foreigners within our shores, and you may expect an evening brim full of entertainment and instruction. Dont forget the date Thursday January 15. Admission 25 cents.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Deyo Morrill, of Beloit Wis., spent the past week with his father here.

R. Siver and family have moved from the Burge cottage to Haynesville.

Miss Arlie Morrill gave a party at her home on Saturday evening.

C. P. Higley and family, of Grosedale, Chicago, were the guests of E. J. and W. B. Higley last week.

Mrs. Pierce who has been spending some time with Mrs, Coats returned to her home at Walworth on Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. Rickey have gone to Marshaltown, Iowa, to visit their daughter, Mrs. Crippen and family.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Mead, of Chicago, spent Wednesday and Thursday with Mrs. Gardineer and attended the grand ball here on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellison, who moved from here to Kansas have moved back here and have rented Mrss Druce's house and will occupy it as soon as it is completed.

The death of Irwin Riel occurred at the home of his parents, on Tuesday morning, January 6th. About ten days ago he was taken with a severe attack of typhoid fever, at one time it was thought that he would recover, but on Saturday he was suddenly taken with a relapse and in spite of all that loving hands could do he passed away. Erwin was a bright little boy of five years eleven months and seventeen days, he was the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Reil of this place. The funeral services will be held at the church at one o'clock on Thursday, Rev. T. E. Stevens officiating. The burial will be at the Grayslake cemetery. The bereived ones have the heart felt sympathy of their many friends.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Mr. Gallagher's children have the measles.

Sumner Spafford is home from Colorado.

Mr, Herbert Mathews is reported on the sick list.

Miss Jessie Richardson visited last week in Chicago.

The Masons have their installation and oyster supper, tonight.

Mrs. Horace Tower is visiting friends and relatives in Chicago and vicinity.

Miss Alice Haggarty is back to Mrs. Pollock's after spending her vacation at home.

The young people have all returned to school after spending the holidays at their homes.

The Millburn Insurance Company will hold its annual meeting at Young's hall, Jan. 10.

Scottish Bowling Clubs.

There are nearly 400 recognised bowling clubs in Scotland.

EAST FOX LAKE.

Mrs. A. Tweed has moved to Ingleside.

Galliger brothers have commenced sawing wood.

School has commenced after a few days vacation.

M. L. Galliger visited Cloverdale and Hainesville on Saturday.

Mr. J. H. Olcott and family were Sunday visitors at East Fox Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Webber, of Dighton visited friends in this neighborhood New Years day.

Mr. A. Reese visited Chicago on Saturday, bringing home a new span of horses with him.

Several of the young people of Fort Hill were on our streets Sunday evening enroute to Antioch.

A span of horses belonging to A. Reese were killed on the rail road at White's crossing on Wednesday evening. The driver also received severe injuries.

The post office at East Fox Lake has changed hands, M. L. Galiger having been appointed post Master and commenced his duties in that capacity on New Years day.

The election of officers at the East Fox Lake Sunday School, for the year of 1903 resulted as follows; Geo. W. Glynn, Superintendent, Ester Ekeberg, assistant superintendent, Lottie Erown, secretary, Mrs. Walter Atwell treasurer, Ester Ekeberg organist, board of control Geo. W. Glynn chairman, Ester Ekebhrg, Lottie Brown, Herbert Nelson, teacher primary department Miss Nellie Atwell, social committee January, Lillian Hucker chairman, Ellen Hanson, Eva Culver, Nellie Atwell, Wm. Atwell and Geo. Russell.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Mr. Worth was a Waukegan visitor on Monday.

School began Monday after a weeks vacation.

Mrs. Willard Robinson is entertaining her sister.

Miss May Corris visited Miss Carpenter, at Ranny one day last week.

Miss Belle Russell, of Millburn, spent part of the week with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Russell are visiting with their parents at this place.

Mrs. Nellis is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Ames, of Waukegan.

Miss Alice Thomas, of Waukegan is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Worth.

Misses Nellie and Katie Shelly, of Wadsworth visited relatives here last week.

Miss Edna Forman, of Winthrop Harbor spent her vacation with her sister here.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Will Melville on Sunday morning, January 4, 1903 a son.

Warner Colby, our night operator, enjoyed a few days vacation, Mr. Carroll of Warrenton took his place.

The many friends of Mrs. Cora Dixon Taylor, are grieved to hear of her death, which occurred at her home in Chicago on Friday.

A surprise party was given Miss Gertrude McNamara, on Tuesday evening. Progressive euchre was played, Ray Kelly and Miss Summerton received first prizes.

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidnous consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all, but is a certain cure for coughs, colds and all bronchial troubles. You can get this reliable remedy at Hill's Drug Store. Price 25c and 75c.

Truthful Comment.

A little boy fell asleep the other night just before dinner and dreamed a dream that spread over a whole week. When they woke him they told him that he had been asleep just five minutes. He pondered for a time, and then said dazedly: "It takes an awful long time to sleep five minutes."—Exchange.

Heads Should Never Ach

Never endure this trouble. Use at once the remedy that stopped it for Mrs. N. A. Webster, of Winnie Va., she writes, Dr. King's New Life Pills wholly cured me of sick head aches I had suffered from for two years. Cure headache, constipation biliousness. 25c at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Monument to Spanish Martyr.

Geneva has granted permission to a number of Spanish literary and political men to erect a monument in that city to Michael Serretus, the Spanish theologian, who was burnt as a unitarian heretic by order of the magistrates of Geneva at the instigation of John Calvin. The monument is to be unveiled next October on the 350th anniversary of the burning.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Harvey Gaines is making a tour of the western states.

Mr. and Mrs. Perrigo were Antioch visitors Sunday.

Mrs. Harvey, of Chicago, is visiting at the home of John Lacey.

Miss Mayme Toner spent Sunday with Miss Lula Rowbottom.

Mrs. R. Shotliff has been on the sick list for a few days, but at present is much better.

The New Years social held at the hall was well attended and all report a pleasant time.

Will Upson, who has been working in the northern part of the state, is home on a vacation.

The Masonic lodge held a party at the hall Thursday evening, and all had a fine time.

Miss Grace Minnis, of Whitewater Normal school, spent Sunday with her many Bristol friends.

Arthur Gaines has received the appointment as postal clerk on the Kenosha Division. Ye scribe extends congratulations.

Mr. Chas. Loescher, of the Dental department of the Illinois University, called on friends here last Saturday evening.

Mr. Abe De Voist, who has been laid up with rheumatism is much better, and able to attend to his work at the tonsorial parlor.

C. H. Whitcher and family moved into their house in this village on Saturday last. We are glad to welcome them back to Bristol.

There is some talk of organizing a chapter of the Eastern Star here. This would be a good society for the Mason's wives and families to have.

The North Side Dancing Club will give a dance at Bristol hall on the evening of January 30. A good time is anticipated.

Miss Cole is teaching school in the Hazel Dell district. She takes Miss Toner's place the latter having been engaged to teach in Kenosha City.

On Friday evening Miss Elsie Gray entertained about ten of her young lady friends. The evening was spent in playing games and all departed feeling that they had spent a very enjoyable evening.

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for muscles, and still another for bones. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but it will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must be prepared for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aids digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood, and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get this reliable remedy at Hill's Drug Store. Price 25c and 75c.

Old Egyptian Manuscripts.

The National Museum at Washington helps with funds to support the explorations in Egypt which Dr. Flinders Petrie, the great Egyptiologist, is making. As its share of this year's finds it has just received ten papyrus manuscripts, dating from about the birth of Christ. They are mostly bills of lading for camel trains, receipts for goods, etc.

Dislocated Her Shoulder.

Mrs. Johanna Soderholm, of Fergus Falls Minn., fell and dislocated her shoulder she had a surgeon get it back in place as soon as possible, but it was quite sore and pained her very much. Her son mentioned that he had seen Chamberlains Pain Balm advertised for sprains and soreness, and she asked him to buy her a bottle of it, which he did. It quickly relieved her and enabled her to sleep which she had not done for several days. The son was so much pleased with the relief it gave his mother that he has since recommended it to many others. For sale by all druggists.

Advice For Chewing-Gum Girls.

A Southern educator says to girls: "Chew gum if you will and have to, but first lock your door, turn out the gas and crawl under the bed."

The Dory the Safest Boat.

In considering boats the dory, a flat-bottomed, lap-streak boat, though but 12 or 13 feet long, is the safest that floats.

Few Ships Under Construction.

The tonnage of merchant ships in course of construction in Great Britain is less than at any time since 1897.

Dizzy?

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years they have been the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers.
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough. The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Science at the Table.

"I see," said the landlady's husband, "that one of the scientific papers says carp live for hundreds of years, and that pike also may become centenarians if they are left alone by the fishermen." "Is that so?" returned the star boarder, making another effort to bite a piece from the wing in his possession; "I wonder if anybody has ever really found out how long it takes a chicken to die of old age?"

Finds Way to Live Long.

The startling annonncement of a Discovery that will surely lengthen life is made by editor O. H. Downey, of Churubusco, Ind., "I wish to state" he writes, that Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption is the mast infallible remedy that I have ever known for coughs colds and grip. It is invaluable to people with weak lungs. Having this wonderful medecine no one need dread pneumonia or consumption. Its relief is instant and cure certain. W. T. Hill will guarantee every 50c and $1.00 bottle and give trial bottles free.

Australian Song Bird.

Another marvelous voice has come out of Australia. It is that of Miss Marie Narelle, and is described as "the nearest approach to the pure dramatic soprano that New South Wales has produced since Miss Kate Slattery retired from the concert platform." Miss Narelle is now having a large success in London.

The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Offers up-to-date transportation facilities to Chicago and all points east and south, as well as to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland. Duluth and the great Northwest. Pullman Sleepers, dining and cafe cars and modern coaches make up the equipment. Agent can give you complete information. Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Deaths in French Army.

The French Minister of War declares that the mortality of the French army is nearly four times that of the German army. This he attributes, not to the inefficiency of the French military surgeons, but to the ravages of tuberculosis, "the malady of France," and to typhoid fever and scarlatina.

Cures Eczema, Itching Humors.

Especially for old chronic cases take Botanic Blood Balm. It gives a healthy blood supply to the effected parts heals all the sores eruptions, scabs and scales, stops the awful itching and burning of eczema, swellings, suppurating, watery sores, etc. Druggists $1. Sample free and prepaid by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in a sealed letter. No 2—48y1

Recommends "Volcano Cellars."

Prof. T. A. Jagger, Jr., Harvard, who has been making investigations of the eruption of Mont Pelee, believes that people of volcanic countries can escape destruction by building cellars or chambers of masonry in which they can seek shelter when the eruptions occur.

The Secret of Long Life.

Consists in keeping all the main organs of the body in healthy, regular action, and in quickly destroying deadly disease germs Electric Bitters regulate stomach, liver and kidneys, purify the blood and give a splendid appetite. They work wonders in curing kidney troubles, female complaints, nervous diseases, constipation dyspepsia and malaria. Vigorous health and strength always follow their use. Only 50c guaranteed by W. T. Hill druggist.

Growth of Japanese Navy.

An idea of the wonderful growth of the Japanese navy within the past few years may be gained from the fact that Japan has decided to establish a squadron on our side of the Pacific ocean, and is also thinking of stationing a fleet in European waters permanently.

A Scientific Discovery.

Kodol does for the stomach that which it is unable to do for itself, even when but slightly disordered or overloaded. Kodol supplies the natural juices of digestion and does the work of the stomach, relaxing the nervous tension, while the inflamed muscles of that organ are allowed to rest and heal. Kodol digests what you eat and enables the stomach and digestive organs to transform all food into rich, red blood.

Dr. Wet Insists on Title.

Gen. De Wet, the sturdy Boer leader, carried his independence with him to London and showed it in marked fashion during his interview with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. The latter addressed him as "Mr. De Wet," whereupon the warrior from South Africa corrected him by saying "Gen. De Wet." Almost immediately afterward Chamberlain repeated the "Mr." and De Wet said sternly, "General or nothing." Then the suave Chamberlain followed Lord Kitchener's example and recognized the military status of his visitor.

One Hundred Dollars a Box.

is the value H. A. Tisdale, Summerton, S. C., places on DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. He says: I had the piles for 20 years. I tried many doctors and medicines, but all failed except DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cured me. It is a combination of healing properties of witch hazel with antiseptics and emollients; relieves and permanently cures blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, sores, cuts, bruises, eczema, salt rheum and all skin diseases. For sale by W. T. Hill.

A Daily Change.

Richard P. White is credited with a story of personal experience while traveling through the north of Ireland, his birthplace, many years ago. He sat at the writing desk of his hotel, where he was a guest, to prepare some letters. When he was about to use the blotter he noticed that it was clean, apart from a single and very clear impression, which, when held up to a mirror and read as reflected, proved to be a bill for washing for a month. The items entered were one shirt and thirty-one collars.

Don't Worry.

This is easier said than done, yet it may be of some help to consider the matter. If the cause is something over which you have no control it is obvious that worrying will not help the matter in the least. On the other hand, if within your control you have only to act. When you have a cold and fear an attack of pneumonia, buy a bottle of Chamberlains Cough Remedy and use it judiciously and all cause for worry as to the outcome will quickly disappear. There is no danger of pneumonia when it is used. For sale by all druggists.

Neighborhood Amenities.

Some time ago Perry Belmont built an addition to his mansion at Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street, thereby shutting off a desirable view from the house of Mrs. Gobin, a wealthy neighor. Mrs. Gobin now proposes to build a "fence" eighteen feet high in such a way as to obstruct Mr. Belmont's vision. The lady agent strenuously denies that anything in the nature of a "spite fence" is intended, but as the effect will be the same Mr. Belmont is hardly consoled by the assurance.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT FOR CONSTIPATION

Constipation is nothing more than a clogging of the bowels and nothing less than vital stagnation or death if not relieved. If every constipated sufferer could realize that he is allowing poisonous filth to remain in his system, he would soon get relief. Constipation invites all kind of contagion. Headaches, biliousness, colds and many other ailments disappear when constipated bowels are relieved. Thedford's Black-Draught thoroughly cleans out the bowels in an easy and natural manner without the purging of calomel or other violent cathartics.

Be sure that you get the original Thedford's Black-Draught, made by The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Sold by all druggists in 25 cent and $1.00 packages.

Morgan, Ark., May 25, 1901.
I cannot recommend Thedford's Black-Draught too highly. I keep it in my house all the time and have used it for the last ten years. I never gave my children any other laxative. I think I could never be able to work without it on account of being troubled with constipation. Your medicine is all that keeps me up.
C. B. McFARLAND.

May Not Try Ex-Mayor Ames.

By the death the other day of former Capt. of Police John Fichette of Minneapolis the chief witness against ex-Mayor Ames, who is under indictment for corruption in office, has been removed. It being doubtful if a conviction could now be obtained, the district attorney contemplates a dismissal of the case against the ex-mayor.

Illinois Central Through to Florida

Beginning Monday, Jan. 6, 1902, the Illinois Central will run a through sleeping car between Chicago and Jacksonville, Florida, via Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta. It will leave Chicago daily at 6:10 p. m. and arrive at Jacksonville the second morning, running over the celebrated "Dixie Flyer" scenic route. This is an extension of its all-the-year-round Chicago and Nashville sleeping-car line.

BANK OF ANTIOCH.

EDWARD BROOK, BANKER

Buy and sell Exchange, and do a general Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 55 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH

Lv. Chicago	Ar. at Antioch
8:35 AM—No. 5, Daily ex Sunday	10:38 AM
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex Sunday	3:15 PM
4:00 PM—No. 15, Daily	6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH

Lv. Antioch	Ar. Chicago.
7:57 AM—No. 14, Daily	10:15 AM
11:17 AM—No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday	1:06 PM
4:20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday	6:15 PM
6:40 PM—No. 2, Daily	10:55 PM

W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 567 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome
W. R. WILLIAMS, V. C.,
C. M. CONFER Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 627, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.
L. M. HUGHES, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, NO. 547 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month, at the Woodman hall.
WALLACE E. DROM, Chancellor.
JAMES S. GERRED, Recorder.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.



Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

An Unfair Tax.

At Quinson, in France, a father has just had to pay 9s 6d death duties on his daughter's estate, which amounted to 4s.

The crowned heads of every nation,
The rich men, poor men and misers
All join in paying tribute to
DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

H. Williams, San Antonio, Tex., writes: Little Early Riser Pills are the best I ever used in my family. I unhesitatingly recomend them to everybody. They cure constipation, billisusness, sick headache, torpid liver, jaundice, malaria and all other liver troubles. For sale by W. T. Hill

Bribery in Kansas.

In making affidavits of his election expenses, a Marion county candidate reports that he paid his wife 50 cents for getting up and making the fire five times. Things must be coming to a terrible pass in Kansas. We want to know if this is not bribery.—Exchange.

Unconscious from Croup.

During a sudden and terrible attack o croup our little girl was unconscious from strangulation, says A. Mr. Spafford, postmaster, Chester, Mich., and a dose of One Minute Cough Cure was administered and repeated often. It reduced the swelling, and inflammation, cut the mucus and shortly the child was resting easy and speedily recovered. It cures coughs, colds, la grip, and all throat and lung troubles. One Minute Cough Cure lingers in the throat chest and enables the lungs to contribute pure, health-giving oxygen to the blood. For sale at Hill's Drug Store.

Ball Bearings for Railroad Cars.

A railroad company is said to be conducting a series of experiments with a freight car the trucks of which are fitted with ball bearing journals. These, it is claimed, make the car run so easily that a single person can move it. If they prove practicable, train loads can easily be doubled and hauled with the same power now used.

NeW Century Comfort.

Millions are daily finding a world of comfort in Bucklin's Arnica Salve. It kills pains from burns, scalds, cuts, bruises conquers ulcers and fever sores, cures eruptions, salt rheum, boils and felons, removes corns and warts, best pile cure on earth Only 25c at W. T. Hill's drug store.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Newton R. Lyddle, who claimed to be a detective, and said his home was in Raleigh County, was shot and instantly killed at Bluefield, W. Va., by Russell Lilly, a prominent citizen. Lilly had been deputized to arrest the alleged detective by a magistrate.

Charles Page Bryan, of Chicago, is to be made minister to Portugal, and to be succeeded as minister to Switzerland by Dr. David Jayne Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State. Francis B. Loomis, present minister at Lisbon, is slated for the State Department.

The Portland Hotel, the largest and finest structure at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., was destroyed by fire. Burning embers were carried a long distance, endangering the business section of the town, but a heavy rain prevented further spread. Estimated loss, $50,000.

J. H. Williams, a stable boy, and twenty-three horses were burned to death in a fire at the plant of the Hughes Brothers' Extract Company in Dallas, Texas. A warehouse was consumed with its contents of 500 barrels of sugar, glucose, chemicals, machinery and manufactured goods.

The body of James H. Robbin, the missing president of the Bank of Silverton, Colo., which was closed the other day on account of the president's disappearance, was found three miles from town. He had shot himself. He was about 45 years old, and leaves a wife and three children in Denver.

The South Omaha, Neb., Live Stock Exchange has been organized with a membership of 200 commission merchants and dealers in live stock. The purpose is to push the South Omaha market to the front and drive out irresponsible parties who have been traveling over the West pretending to represent the commission firms.

Real estate assessments in New York City, according to tax commissioners, have been increased nearly $1,500,000,000 under the new system of taxation. The administration also is increasing by $2,000,000,000 the "tentative assessments" on personal property. By these increases the tax commissioners believe the city tax rate for the current year can be cut in half.

The $20,000,000 malleable castings consolidation announced last month as *an assured thing has gone to pieces.* It is said that the support of E. R. Gary, Max Pam and their associates in the United States Steel Corporation was withdrawn on the ground that the conditions are not opportune for the launching of such a concern, and this led to the deal being dropped for an indefinite time.

At the meeting of the social and economic science section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, said it cost $1,250,000 a year to make the forecasts, but that the frost warnings of a few days ago in Florida saved millions of dollars to the people of that State, and that the warning of a single cold wave recently saved shippers $4,000,000.

BREVITIES.

Col. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland has formally decided to enter the field as a candidate for Governor of Ohio.

With death from cancer threatening him, E. J. Baldwin, better known as "Lucky Baldwin," is lying in a lodging house in San Francisco.

Hetty Green has been sued by the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company to recover taxes paid on her land in Cook County by mistake.

A fire in a lodging house on Thirteenth and Market streets, Denver, Colo., resulted in the death of one man and the injury of a dozen or more, one fatally and several of them seriously.

Memny Kennedy, chorus girl at Wallack's Theater, New York, filed suit for $2,250 damages against Mrs. Margaret Jackson, her landlady, for alienating the affections of her dog Snowflake.

Senor Praxedes Mateo Sagasta, former prime minister of Spain and one of its ablest statesmen, is dead at Madrid at the age of 75 years. He had been ill for some time with bronchitis.

Mrs. Minnie Cox, negro postmistress at Indianola, Miss., who was forced to resign, has left for Birmingham and declared she will not return. An independent postoffice has been established by citizens.

Indianola, Miss., postoffice has been closed by cabinet order until Mrs. Minnie W. Cox, negro postmistress, is safe; *her life was threatened till she resigned;* sheriff and Mayor refused to be responsible for her safety.

A serious collision occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway at the west end of Merritton tunnel, Ont., between the Chicago express east bound and a light engine going west. Two men were killed and two injured.

The taotai at Shanghai, China, has paid the January installment of the international indemnity on a silver basis. He explained his inability to accept the interpretation of the protocol adopted by the International Bankers' Association.

One hundred and ten Fort Sheridan, Ill., soldiers struck against poor food and were arrested; one protester locked in guardhouse, others disobeyed order not to leave quarters and marched to Highwood restaurants.

John S. Eberle of the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio, committed suicide by taking twelve morphine tablets. The only cause for the act was that Eberle was tormented by his comrades, and their jokes drove him to take his life.

A wild engine, running from Burlington to Rutland, Vt., on the Rutland Railroad, crashed into the north-bound flyer from New York at Shelburne. The crews of both engines were killed and a brakeman who was riding on the wild engine was probably fatally hurt.

James E. Bailey, a coachman of George M. Kilborne, died under mysterious circumstances at Colorado Springs, and indications are that he was poisoned by *drinking less than an hour before* from a small vial of whisky. The bottle had been given him as a present, but by whom is not known.

EASTERN.

Prof. Burt G. Wilder of Cornell University declares that the orang-utang, and not the gorilla, is next to man.

Paul Revere's old home of pre-revolutionary fame in Boston has been bought by John P. Reynolds, Jr., who will preserve it.

Six hundred carriage workers of Amesbury, Mass., struck following a refusal of the manufacturers to grant 12 per cent increase in wages.

Plant No. 2 of the Standard Oil Company at Constable Hook, N. J., suffered by a fire which burned for five hours. The loss has not been estimated.

Mrs. Frederick Smyth, widow of a former Governor of New Hampshire, was elected president of the Northern Telegraph Company at Manchester, N. H.

A naptha pipe leaked during the night at Pottsdale, Pa., and the gas settled over the city, invading every house and imperiling the lives of thousands of the inhabitants.

The Northern Central Railroad grain elevator No. 3, at Baltimore, was burned, causing an estimated loss of, $500,000. The steamers Alexandra, Poland and Pydna were damaged.

Mrs. E. M. Miller and Miss Ida Story of Connellsville, Pa., and Mrs. Henry Helsel, East Liverpool, Ohio, were injured in a wreck on the Pennsylvania road near Connellsville, Pa.

Captain Francis G. Beach, one of the prominent citizens of New Haven, Conn., died from a pistol shot wound, self-inflicted, during a fit of temporary aberration resulting from illness.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, of New York, has caused the arrest of Edna Ranney and Willis T. Gridley on charges of financial irregularities, by which he has lost his entire fortune.

Taken away secretly seventeen years ago by her mother and placed in a Boston convent, Marie Josephine Rosborg, recently married to a Brooklyn man, has just been found by her father, Francis Rosborg of Chicago, *after many years'* search.

The first elephant ever electrocuted in the United States met death in a 6,000 volt current at Coney Island, New York. The elephant was Topsy, a "rogue," which had killed three men and recently had become so unmanageable that death was decreed by her owners.

Henry Goodman, 19 years old, was arrested in New York charged with attempting to cut off a young woman's hand to obtain the diamond rings displayed on her fingers. The attack was made in the full view of scores of merry-makers, including the woman's escort.

Boston is to have a mammoth coal company which, its promoters say, will smash the coal trust and supply the public *with cheap fuel, through Boston as* the distributing point. The new company will be as powerful as any ever organized. It is backed by the vast wealth and resources of the Rothschilds.

At Bath, Pa., a trestle bridge which the Bath and Northampton Railroad is building swung from its abutments with a locomotive and seven loaded cinders cars, together with the laborers and carpenters. Lafayette Schall, carpenter, had several ribs fractured and was seriously cut about the head. The damage to property is about $10,000.

Abandoned workings of the Eddy creek colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Company beneath the very heart of the town of Olyphant, Pa., caved in and engulfed four frame buildings covering an aggregate ground space of 6,000 square feet. The setting was gradual and people in the affected territory escaped without being immediately endangered.

Mrs. Lelia Mansion and George Wilson, *who have been held in the Brooklyn,* Conn., jail for some time on account of the suspicion that they were connected with the death of Wilson's mother by poisoning, were given a preliminary hearing at Warrenville and remanded to jail without bonds for trial before the Superior Court next March on the charge of murder.

Mrs. Marie Danonhauer shot and killed herself at her home in Philadelphia, after attempting to kill her husband, Charles Danonhauer. According to the husband's statement, when about to retire, the woman seized a revolver and fired a shot at her husband, the bullet striking him in the hand. The woman then shot herself. Danenhauer was arrested pending an investigation.

WESTERN.

Mrs. Dockery, wife of the Governor of Missouri, died at Jefferson City.

The jury at Aledo found Tona Dunlap not guilty of the murder of Allie Dool.

San Francisco has been placed in direct communication with Honolulu by *cable for the first time.*

Fire destroyed the Bacon block at Oakland, Cal., causing $75,000 loss. Many small stores were destroyed.

Fire destroyed a grain elevator of the Great Western Cereal Company at Fort Dodge, Iowa, causing a loss of $150,000.

Thirty people went down an embankment in a street car at Marion, Ind. Many were injured, two probably fatally.

Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., daughter-in-law of the Montana Senator, and mother of the "million dollar baby," died at Butte, Mont.

The remains of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont have been cremated at Los Angeles in accordance with her expressed desires.

The store and contents occupied by C. P. Coyne, furniture dealer of Cleveland, was destroyed by fire. The loss is $50,000.

The sawmill, planing mill and sash and door factory at Post Falls, Idaho, owned by E. M. Strathern and McClillis & Gibbs, burned.

Thirty railroad employes were injured, *four perhaps fatally,* in a collision between a train and a switch engine at Fort Smith, Ark.

Col. Phil Shenon, a pioneer and one of the best known mining men of Montana, was thrown from his wagon at Salmon, Idaho, and killed.

The hoisting plant of the Lexington mine, between Butte and Walkerville, Mont., was destroyed by fire. Loss about $50,000, with no insurance.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. McMichael, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Sugar Creek, Ohio, died suddenly while conducting a prayer meeting.

The Western Commercial Travelers' Association, in session at St. Louis, elected H. A. Kretschmar of St. Louis president and John C. Meeks of Chicago vice-president.

Engineer Daniel Williams was killed and Fireman Frank Younger seriously injured in a wreck on the South Park Railroad near Breckinridge, Colo.

Orrin Worthen, coachman for Mrs. Rebecca Webb, was murdered in the back yard of his employer's residence in St. Louis and his body was mutilated.

After an all-day conference at Cleveland Senator Hanna declined to mix in the Ohio gubernatorial race between Gen. Dick and Myron T. Herrick.

Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, will gain $1,000,000 by the completion of the Methodist twentieth century thank offering of $20,000,000.

Robert W. Tansill, former well-known cigar manufacturer, died at Carlsbad, N. M.; was pioneer advertiser of 5-cent brands, and retired ten years ago worth $1,000,000.

The St. Louis carriage drivers' strike has been declared off, the agreement calling for recognition of the union, a wage scale of $11 a week and 75 cents a trip for funerals.

The Battle Creek Review and Herald Adventist printing plant, the largest publishing house in Michigan, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $500,000; insurance, $100,000.

The engine turners and coal heavers employed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad at Lima, Ohio, struck for an increase in wages from $1.35 to $1.55 a day.

Olin Castle, husband of the woman whom Miss Jessie Morrison was convicted of murdering, has departed from Eldorado, Kan., for California, accompanied by his mother and sister, to find a new home.

The sudden death of Isaac McCloud at a camp near Buena Vista, Ohio, and *the deaths of Miss Florence Nagle and* Madison Brown, all from smallpox, make nine deaths recently from this disease, which is spreading rapidly.

White River overflowed its banks near O'Brien station, Wash., the water driving many people from their beds. A relief train took the residents to places of safety. No lives are reported lost, but much property has been ruined.

Michael J. Sampson, paroled from Joliet, is accused of forging notes against Alderman Frank Fowler of Chicago, who secured his release; warrant out, but Sampson is again missing; was recently married to Edna Story, a typesetter.

Train No. 1, the west-bound Continental limited on the Wabash, made a run of 112 miles, from Montpelier, Ohio, to Logansport, Ind., *in 110 minutes.* Between New Waverly and Logansport the speed was at the rate of nearly ninety-five miles an hour.

The Edward Hines Lumber Company announced sales of lumber for 1903 delivery, to be sawed at Ashland, amounting to 32,000,000 feet. Chicago and Eastern men were the purchasers. This is the largest sale of Lake Superior lumber for a year.

Edgern R. Hogle, general superintendent of the United States Express Company, second division, died on the operating table at a Cleveland, Ohio, hospital, after an operation for a supposed abscess of the brain, which was not found by the surgeons.

A mud and rock slide on the Monte Cristo Railroad, between tunnels 1 and 2, near Everett, Wash., blocked the track for 200 feet. The Everett train was caught in the slide, and passengers were compelled to pass the night and most of the next day on the train.

In an interview W. S. Hopewell, chairman of the territorial committee of the Democratic party in New Mexico, announces himself in favor of admitting Arizona and New Mexico as one State, with three representatives in Congress, the capital to be fixed for ten years at Santa Fe.

Thomas Dunn, colored, was hanged in St. Louis for the murder of Peter Jackson, a negro, with whom he had quarreled over $4. The execution was witnessed by a crowd of nearly 400 persons, among them being several women and children who had crowded their way into the jail yard.

Much disorder attends the rush for claims on the Unita oil fields, in Wyoming, which is now in progress. There have been many fist fights and several exchanges of shots, but no bloodshed is yet reported. There is much bitterness between the factions of locators, and violence may result.

Gov. Durbin has notified Sheriff John S. Dudley of Sullivan, Ind., that he is no longer to consider himself a public officer because he permitted a mob to take *James Dillard, a prisoner, from him and* lynch him. Dudley announces his determination to contest the constitutionality of the statute.

In Delaware, Ohio, when Miss Helen Kurrly went to the cellar to start the fire for breakfast, a terrific explosion of natural gas occurred from her lighted lamp and wrecked three sides of the house. Five members of the family were blown through the house and Miss Kurrly was fatally injured.

J. C. Lowe, a teacher in the Kansas Industrial School for Boys at Topeka, was found guilty of killing his wife. Murder in the second degree was the verdict returned by the jury. Mrs. Lowe was matron of the industrial school when she was killed by her husband six months ago as a result of jealousy.

The trustees of Hamline University, Minneapolis, Minn., announce that an endowment of $250,000 for the university has been raised, principally in Minnesota. James J. Hill and M. G. and J. L. Norton of Winona gave large sums. The endowment insures the permanency of Hamline along lines which the trustees have laid out.

L. T. Sims was shot and killed at Bethel, Ohio, while resisting arrest. Sims and Earl McKibbon had a desperate fight with weapons on the street. McKibbon swore out a warrant for Sims, and when Marshal George Clare and Constable William Hannah attempted to make the arrest shots were fired at them. They shot Sims four times before he fell.

SOUTHERN.

Twelve thousand miners in the Flat Top coal field in West Virginia will be given an advance in wages of 10 to 20 per cent.

In a saloon fight at Williamson, W. Va., James Adams was shot and instantly killed by Ben Adams and the latter seriously wounded.

Fire at Wharton, Texas, destroyed a block of frame and brick business houses, entailing a loss estimated at $100,000. Fifteen drinks were put out of business.

Captain Robert Berry, now in command of the Norfolk, Va., navy yard, has been ordered to the command of the battleship Kentucky.

Miss Stella Waters of Nashville, Tenn., has sued Mrs. Grace Upham of Chicago for $40,000 damages because she falsely accused her of stealing a small bag of diamonds.

The Columbus Iron and Steel Company has purchased 2,000 acres of coal land opposite Montgomery, W. Va., for $150,000 and will increase its capacity to 1,000 tons daily.

The towboat Harry Brown struck the bank at Terrell's Landing, a few miles below Paducah, Ky., and lost eleven barges and two flats. The damage amounts to $20,000.

While returning from a party at Cynthiana, Ky., Ray Hickman, aged 18, and Miss May Lovell were struck by a freight train. Hickman was instantly killed and Miss Lovell injured.

Chick Harris, a married man, aged 30, shot and slightly wounded Allie Edmonds, a girl of 18 years, and then killed himself at Washington, Ga. He was infatuated with Miss Edmonds.

Thomas Wommack, a planter of East Baton Rouge parish, has discovered a process for making sugar which promises to revolutionize the industry in Louisiana. Mr. Wommack declines to divulge his secret until he has secured a patent.

It is announced at Chattanooga that the combine of the malleable iron concerns of the country has been perfected. The deal takes in seventeen of the leading plants. The capital stock of the combine is estimated at from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000.

FOREIGN.

Letters of administration of the estate of Bret Harte have been granted in London. The total value of the estate is placed at $1,800.

Germany's naval budget for 1903 calls for the construction of two battle ships, one armored cruiser, two small cruisers and five torpedo boats.

Prolonged famine in New Guinea has brought the natives to cannibalism, the living subsisting on the bodies of those who have died of starvation.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at San Jose, Costa Rica. The shock is believed to have originated from the volcano of Irazu, and it followed the same direction as the shocks felt Dec. 18.

In a recent fight between Bulgarians and Turkish troops at the village of Drenovo, in the Monastir district, fifteen Turks were killed or wounded. The Turkish commander was among the killed.

Increased tariff duties on grain and manufactured articles is the feature of the new customs union agreed to by Austria and Hungary. This will affect *seriously the United States and Great* Britain.

A. S. Rowe, partner in the London firm of Bewick, Moreing & Co., mining engineers, who have large interests in Australia, Egypt, West Africa and China, has absconded. He confesses to obtaining advances on forged share certificates to the amount of $450,000.

A letter received from Thomas Fitch, the Washington attorney for the Marcus Island Guano Company, says that Japan is relinquishing her claim to the island and is willing to allow the United States to take possession. Japan also will deport her subjects now on the island.

IN GENERAL.

Twentieth Century Methodist Thank Offering Commission has given out a statement showing that $20,034,960 was raised.

Conductor Octave Trembley was killed in a rear-end collision between two freight trains on the Grand Trunk road at Montreal.

May Yohe, it is said, has been given $45,000 by her former husband, Lord *Francis Hope, in settlement of her claim* against the English nobleman.

Cipher dispatch received in New York says President Castro has abdicated or soon will abdicate. Germans have seized the custom house at La Guaira.

A half-grown elephant, en route from New York to Atlanta, Ga., broke the crate which confined him, and reaching up with his trunk, pilled the bell cord, stopping the train.

At a dinner given in his honor by the citizens of Sydney, N. S., Marconi said the public need not be surprised if transatlantic messages are sent by wireless telegraphy for one cent a word.

The Agricultural Department bulletin reports winter wheat acreage of United States for 1902, 28,581,420, with 411,788,000 bushels production; corn acreage, 94,043,613; production, 2,523,048,312.

Congressman Corona, editor of the Cubano Libre, shot and instantly killed Senor Insula, editor of the Republica, at Santiago, Cuba. Both men were prominent politicians and leaders of rival parties.

Dun & Co.'s review reports merchandise shipments increased to forestall higher freight rates; orders for iron and steel continue; December railroad earnings gained 7.7 per cent over 1901 and for years 4.1 per cent.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson declares cattle diseases in the United States are disappearing; American cattle are already healthiest in the world; farmers are investing surplus funds in bonds and savings banks.

United States Minister Squiers at Havana has formally begun negotiations in the matter of securing a coaling station on the Isle of Pines. It is understood that the United States asks for one naval and three coaling stations.

It is announced at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad offices that the wages of all employes whose pay had not been recently increased will be raised at once to put them on the same footing as the Pennsylvania Railroad employes.

The city of Mazatlan, Mexico, has been visited by genuine Asiatic plague. The disease is spreading, and thousands of the residents are deserting their homes and going into the country. Great alarm exists in neighboring towns.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the year 1902, as compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce, amounted to $140,260,850. This is gratifyingly less than the figures for 1901 of $164,347,450 and 1900 of $163,362,250. During the entire year of 1902 there were 7,400 fires of a greater destructiveness, each, than $1,000.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. "Trade and speculation experienced the customary holiday quiet, except in Christmas goods, which sold freely, many packing and shipping departments being still engaged on this class of work, which could not be completed at the specified time. Industrial undertakings are interrupted in many cases by the taking of inventories, while other plants are closed because fuel cannot be obtained.

"Orders still come forward freely, and the new year will open with more business on the books than ever before. Prices of commodities are firmly held by the steady domestic demand, and there is a good export movement of the leading staples. In this as in many other instances, however, there is still the drawback of inadequate transporting facilities, which restrict shipments to the seaboard."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade makes the foregoing summary of the industrial situation, and, continuing the review, says:

Financial conditions are satisfactory. Railway earnings thus far reported for the month of December surpass last year's by 5 per cent and those of 1900 by 11.6 per cent.

Quiet conditions in the iron and steel industry, unaccompanied by any sign of weakness, testify to the healthy tone and suggest a bright outlook for the coming year. Furnaces and mills will extend the season of idleness beyond the usual time, not because orders are lacking, but in order to accumulate a moderate supply of coke. The situation in regard to shipments from Connellsville has not improved. A very large amount of business will be carried over into next year, probably more than in any previous season. New contracts have come forward more slowly of late, mainly because of the uncertainty as to date of delivery, although there are prospective purchasers who still anticipate better terms in 1903.

Chicago. The passing of 1902 marks the close of a year of unprecedented activity. Never before has the general volume of trade been so large, never was there a more general report of satisfactory conditions. Many new enterprises have been launched and so large a measure of success has attended as to surprise even the most sanguine. Old firms have increased their trade enormously, and many houses, especially in the industrial field, have lost identity in the process of consolidation so characteristic of the times. As the country has prospered, so has Chicago prospered. The city has increased largely in population, the building record is excellent, the retail trade has grown wonderfully, the jobbing interests have expanded, and a number of new jobbing firms entered the field. When the figures are compiled it will be found that Chicago has increased her importance largely.

If we turn to the railroads we find that the construction of 6,026 miles of new road brings the present mileage of the country to 203,000 miles, and that in the matter of new rolling stock every record was broken, the roads having added to equipment 4,070 locomotives and 104,547 cars, and yet, with this increase, there is the old story of inability to handle all the business offered. We have assurance that the roads will continue the policy of increasing equipment through 1903 in the fact that the locomotive and car building companies are very heavily sold ahead. The railroads have not been in haste to spend their heavy earnings of the prosperous year, and have been adding to surplus, until as we turn into 1903 we find the largest sums ever known in the strong boxes of the roads. Two great systems, the Milwaukee and the Atchison, are carrying an excess of $20,000,000 each, and twenty-six leading roads will carry over in all about $105,000,000. The bulk of this will go eventually for new lines, or betterments, and new equipment on old lines.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $4.00 to $5.25; hogs, shipping grades, $4.25 to $6.75; sheep, fair to choice, $2.00 to $4.40; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $13.50; prairie, $6.00 to $12.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 25c; potatoes, 40c to 46c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.75; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $6.25; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 white, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.70; hogs, $5.50 to $6.25; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 39c to 40c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.50; hogs, $4.00 to $6.10; sheep, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.50 to $6.25; hogs, $3.00 to $6.10; sheep, $2.50 to $3.70; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 3 white, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 3, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 50c to 51c; barley, No. 2, 64c to 65c; pork, mess, $16.40.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; clover seed, prime, $6.42.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.50 to $6.00; hogs, fair to prime, $4.00 to $6.70; sheep, fair to choice, $3.25 to $3.85; lambs, common to choice, $4.00 to $5.60.

New York—Cattle, $4.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $6.10; sheep, $3.00 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2 white, 37c to 38c; butter, creamery, 27c to 28c; eggs, western, 24c to 26c.

Cause of Our Iron Trade.

The development of the iron industry of the United States has been marked with surprises. From complete dependence upon the old world the country has leaped to a pre-eminence so complete that even its rivals believe and tremble.

In the great railroad building period of 1870-2 England furnished the rails and other materials at prices two or three times above those which are now deemed abnormally high. Then England produced three times as much iron and steel as the United States. Since then Germany has challenged the supremacy of Great Britain and passed her in a decade of remarkable growth. And yet in the year 1902 the United States of America produced more iron than England and Germany combined. Indeed, there is a margin of excess to spare about equal to the product of France.

If we add to this statement another fact, says the Engineering Magazine, that even this vast production is not sufficient for home requirements and that the United States is to-day, in spite of a stiff tariff, the best customer in iron and steel that Europe has, credulity is taxed to the limit.

A Lurking Danger.



There is a lurking danger in the aching back. The aches and pains of the back tell of kidneys overworked. Go to the kidneys' assistance when backache pains warn you.

A kidney warning should be promptly heeded, for dangerous diabetes, Bright's disease, dropsy are only a step away.

Read how the danger can be averted.

CASE NO. 15,741.—Rev. Jacob D. Van Doren, of 57 Sixth street, Fond du Lac, Wis., Presbyterian clergyman, says: "A man or woman who has never had kidney complaint or any of the little ills consequent upon irritated or inactive kidneys knows very little about what prolonged suffering is. I had attacks which kept me in the house for days at a time, unable to do anything, and to express what I suffered can hardly be adequately done in ordinary Anglo-Saxon. As time passed, complications set in, the particulars of which I will be pleased to give in a personal interview to any one who requires information. I used plenty of remedies, and, over on the outlook for something that might check or benefit my condition, I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. This I can conscientiously say, Doan's Kidney Pills caused a general improvement in my health. They brought great relief by lessening the pain and correcting the action of the kidney secretions."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured the Rev. Jacob Van Doren will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

The Old Surf Bath.

It is not so many years ago when surf bathing of a very primitive kind prevailed at the eastern end of Long Island and, for aught I know at other points. Every Saturday morning or afternoon, as the tide willed, throughout the summer big farm wagons trundled down to the beach and were swung around abreast of the line of breakers. Old fish-houses served the purposes of modern bathing pavilions, and the sea costumes were those of last year's village street. A long rope was drawn from under the sands and hitched to the wheel, and then some sturdy ex-whaler or life crew man in red flannel shirt and old trousers tied at the ankles slipped his waist through the loop line at the end of this primitive life line and, wading out, kept it as taut as circumstances permitted, while the women and children hung to it, and reveled and wallowed and shrieked, rejoicing in their "Saturday tub."

The first classical work translated into English was *Virgil's Aenid by Gavin* Douglas, 1475-1522.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

Are you entirely satisfied with the goods you buy and with the prices that you pay?

Over 2,000,000 people are trading with us and getting their goods at *wholesale prices.*

Our 1,000-page catalogue will be sent on receipt of 15 cents. It tells the story.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
CHICAGO
The house that tells the truth.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Cures CATARRH.

It is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate. It is not drying, does not produce sneezing.

Druggists, 50 cts. or by mail.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

SUICIDE FOLLOWS A THEFT.

Postmaster of Cornland Shoots Himself When Shortage Is Found.

Because of the discovery of a shortage in his accounts, which he was unable to make good, Postmaster Zachary T. Greening of Cornland shot and killed himself. Postoffice Inspector Laughlin, of Chicago, who was on a regular tour of inspection, stopped off at Cornland and began an examination of the postmaster's books. Greening assisted him in the work, and when it was done it was found that the cash on hand was $1,337 short of what the accounts called for. Greening explained that he had the remainder of the money at his residence near by and suggested that he would go for it. When he failed to return some time later Laughlin became alarmed and a search was instituted for the missing man. Later in the day his body was found in the hay mow of his barn with a bullet wound in the right temple. Greening had been in business in Cornland for many years and had been postmaster since 1897. It is understood that he is heavily involved and that an estate for which he was guardian is likely to suffer. At the coroner's inquest it was decided that the deed was committed while Greening was insane. Search of Greening's effects disclosed $500 in the pockets of his clothing. At his residence an additional $250 was found, while $270 was in the cash box in the postoffice. These funds reduce the actual shortage to $315, and residents of the town declare the postmaster could have raised this amount among his friends in fifteen minutes.

FIRE RUINS BIG STOCK.

Flames in Bloomington Prove Destructive and Menace Entire Block.

Bloomington was given a serious fire scare when flames were found leaping from the four-story building in the middle of the north side of the square occupied by W. A. Nicolaus & Co., dry goods and ladies' furnishings. For a time it appeared as if the block was doomed. The flames were fanned by a furious wind and the department was hampered by the bitter cold weather. By hard work the fire was kept from destroying the four-story double front dry goods store of C. W. Klemm to the east, but his stock, valued at $300,000, is badly damaged by water and smoke. The stock in the Nicolaus store is a total loss, amounting to about $75,000. The store adjoining to the west was vacant and the loss to this building will not exceed $5,000. The block was erected a year ago, following the $2,000,000 fire of 1900. The new buildings were constructed as nearly fireproof as possible, and to this fact is due the escape of the block and perhaps the entire business district. The rough estimate of the loss is $175,000, fully covered by insurance. Assistant Chief Charles A. Brants fell from a ladder while fighting the fire and was seriously injured.

FOX RIVER BRIDGE IS OPENED.

Structure Is of Cement and Is Nearly Three Hundred Feet Long.

The new bridge built by the Elgin, Aurora and Southern Electric line over the Fox river at St. Charles has been opened to the public, the railway company occupying a single track in the center of the structure. The structure is the only one of the kind on either the Fox or Rock river, being entirely cement. There are three rows of arches, thirteen arches in each row, with a space of five feet between each row. At the top the rows are connected with sheets of expanded metal, and the whole surface covered with macadam, furnishing a roadway of thirty-four feet, and two side walks resting on I beams. The structure is nearly 300 feet long, and required 2,000 barrels of cement. The cost was $30,000, of which about $12,000 was borne by the city of St. Charles.

START $210,000 DAMAGE SUITS.

Miners Hurt in Explosion File Claims Against Coal Company.

As a result of the explosion that occurred in the mine of the Victor Coal Company at Pawnee, on Oct. 11, damage suits aggregating claims for $210,000 were filed against the company in the Circuit Court by ten of the injured miners. Three men were killed and a score injured in the accident. The plaintiffs allege that the company was negligent and careless in permitting the passage ways and entries of the mine to become filled with dust. They assert that they were in the exercise of due caution for their own safety, and that the company was fully advised of the dangerous conditions existing and had not remedied the evils.

COUNTY INFIRMARY BURNS.

Main Building of Institution Near Coal Valley Is Destroyed.

Fire of a mysterious origin destroyed the main building and three smaller structures adjoining it at the county infirmary two and one-half miles southwest of Coal Valley, causing a loss to Rock Island County of between $15,000 and $20,000. The cooking establishment of the institution with all its apparatus and the quarters of over forty of the inmates were destroyed. Of those who were sleeping in the main building over half were paupers. The remainder were some of the insane whom it was not necessary to keep in the insane ward. Several were cripples and had to be carried out of the building.

PASSENGER TRAIN IN DITCH.

Poor Switching Causes a Wreck on the Alton Road.

The protruding of a heavy freight engine over the main track of the Chicago and Alton Railroad in Atlanta resulted in the wreck of the south-bound passenger train from Chicago. The express and baggage cars and smoker were telescoped and overturned, while the engine plunged into an embankment. There were 200 passengers on the train and all were badly shaken up and bruised.

ERROR COSTS A LIFE.

Mrs. Lottie H. Chaiser, Being Taken for a Shoplifter, Commits Suicide.

Having been arrested, carried in a patrol wagon to a police station, searched for valuables supposed to be hidden in her clothes, and then charged with larceny and disorderly conduct, Mrs. Lottie H. Chaiser, a highly respected widow, committed suicide in Chicago by asphyxiation. She was 51 years old and the widow of Andrew Chaiser, publisher of the Swedish Tribune, who died three years ago, leaving a fortune of about $40,000. Mrs. Chaiser had accounts at two or three of the largest stores, and probably it was this fact that led to what apparently was a fatal mistake by a detective in one of the big State street establishments.

TAX RATE IS CUT TEN CENTS.

State Commission Fixes It at Forty Cents Per Hundred Dollars.

Forty cents on the $100 of assessed valuation is the tax rate for this year. The State tax commission, consisting of the State Auditor and the Governor, met in Springfield and figured the rate. It is 10 cents less than last year and the year before, not on account of a reduction in expenses or increased revenues from regular channels, however. The $1,000,000 the State recently received from the federal government on a Civil War claim brought about the reduced rate. The fund is divided into 2 88-100 mills per dollar for general State purposes, designated the revenue fund, and 1 12-100 mills on the dollar for the school fund.

State News in Brief.

Joseph Grass, 45 years old, was found frozen to death at Pana.

August Witmeyer, aged 4 years, died at Elgin from the effects of burns received while at play.

Mary Jane Edwards, probably the oldest resident of Macoupin County, died at Girard, at the age of 105 years.

The Republican judicial committee of the eleventh Illinois district chose Bloomington for the convention on March 11.

John Thiel and William Dewitt, aged 70 and 80 years respectively, dropped dead from heart disease on the street at Elgin.

Mrs. Elmer Siegrist was seriously injured by being struck by a Chicago and Alton train while driving across the track at Delavan.

Fire destroyed William Stevenson's home at Merritt. A daughter, Miss Idyl Stevenson, 21 years old, was so badly burned that death resulted.

Geneva is to have a woman pastor, Mrs. Eliza M. H. Abbott of South Haven, Mich., has accepted a call to the Unitarian Church of Geneva.

Oscar Wirthmann of Chicago, aged 5, started a fire that resulted in his little sister being burned to death. Tragedy caused the mother to lose her reason.

Rev. G. W. Danbury of Du Quoin has entered the work of the Illinois Anti-saloon League as field secretary for southern Illinois, with headquarters at Du Quoin.

Isaac MacCormick and Robert Conmore, farmers, were struck by a Big Four passenger train near Urbana. MacCormick was killed and Conmore probably fatally injured.

Illinois State Auditor's annual report recommends more liberal building and loan association law; competition in Chicago under present statute keeps earnings below those of outside concerns.

Illinois Board of Health urges construction of hospital for consumptives; 700,000 out of 5,000,000 residents of State estimated likely to die from that disease; creation of medical examining board asked.

Chicago has twenty-eight distinct railroads, and 1,630 passenger trains arrive and depart daily, according to Railway Age statistics; Northwestern station handles 388 trains; Illinois Central, 323; and Union, 240.

Dr. Gustaf Andreen, president of the Augustana College at Moline, has gone to Sweden in response to the invitation of prominent men in the old country interested in the raising of 100,000 kroner for the endowment of the college. Augustana is the chief Swedish institution in America.

The Chicago and Alton officials have announced a present for all of their operators, agents, yard clerks and other employes. An increase in pay averaging 10 per cent has been decided upon, and what is still more satisfactory to the army of employes affected the advance is effective Dec. 1.

Acting Governor Northcott has commuted the sentence of Frank E. Gilcross to a term to expire New Year's day. Gilcross was sent to the penitentiary in 1898 for fifty years for the murder of George Rakestraw at Athens. The commutation was recommended by the board of pardons because the prisoner is afflicted with consumption and has only a short time to live.

The Aurora Charity Council is having drafted a bill by which it will be left to a dentist as to whether certain children employed in factories are over or under the legal age. The dentist is to examine the teeth of the children to settle the question. He is to issue a certificate covering the case of each child examined. Employers, according to the proposed bill, are prohibited from hiring persons without certificates from dentists showing that they are over 16 years of age.

Fearing that she would soon have nothing left of a fortune of $10,000, recently bequeathed to her, relatives of Miss Hattie Watt, a pretty 19-year-old girl of Normal, filed a petition in the County Court asking that she be adjudged a spendthrift. It was alleged that since coming into her inheritance she had been dissipating her money in traveling and in purchasing unnecessary finery. A jury recommended the appointment of a conservator. That official will have charge of her bank account until she reaches the age of 21.

SUPERB EXHIBIT IS PLANNED.

Illinois Historical Society Prepares for the World's Fair.

The exhibit of the Illinois Historical Society at the St. Louis world's fair promises to attract wide attention by its excellence and the thoroughness with which it will be prepared. The leading spirit is Captain John H. Burnham of Bloomington, who is one of the seven directors and who has been commissioned to inspect the collections of all the State historical societies in order to secure ideas on arrangement. Captain Burnham will devote several weeks to this inspection. He has gone to Wisconsin, the first State visited, to examine the exhibit and collection recently established at a cost of $800,000. This is one of the most notable collections in the United States. He next will visit the Iowa collection, which has been placed in a building costing $100,000, and which, while not so elaborate as that of Wisconsin, is yet full of value and interest. The exhibits of Indiana, Ohio and perhaps other States also will be inspected.

WEDS GIRL UNDER A SPELL.

Contractor of Greenville Claims He Was Hypnotized by Bride.

Claiming that he had been hypnotized into marrying against his will, John H. Demaree, a wealthy contractor and builder of Greenville, returned from his wedding trip. He was married by Rev. J. M. Stultz at Clayton, Mo., to Miss Pearl Thompson, a pretty young school teacher of La Grange township. Demaree says that Miss Thompson saw him board a train and followed him. On the train, he states, she hypnotized him, made all the arrangements for the wedding, and told the minister to cut the ceremony short as her fiance was very nervous. After the marriage, Demaree says, she kept him guarded and under her influence till they arrived at Rushville, where both have relatives. There, he asserts, he was able to elude the vigilance of his bride and, with the aid of friends, to escape.

SENTENCED FOR BLACKMAILING.

Imprisonment and Fines for Four Prominent Citizens at Paris.

At Paris Judge Sellers sentenced four prominent citizens, for blackmailing Farmer Whitted a year ago. Justice of the Peace A. S. Long was sentenced to sixty days and to pay a fine of $500; Robert Morris and James Glass, each sixty days and $100 fine; John Thurman, thirty days and $10 fine. They have taken an appeal to the Appellate Court. Whitted was notified that unless he put money at a designated place, the grand jury would be informed of alleged misconduct on his part. He did so, but afterward brought civil suit for its recovery. The suit was not tried, because the money was refunded, and this fact was used against the accused in the criminal cases.

BUY SIX ILLINOIS COAL MINES.

Pennsylvania Operators Make Big Purchase in Fifth District.

After forfeiting options on thirty-three coal mines in central Illinois a syndicate of Pennsylvania operators represented by Newton Jackson of Philadelphia has secured control of six of the largest mines in the fifth Illinois district, with a total output of 1,250,000 tons a year, or over half that of the entire district. The syndicate already is operating two mines in Riverton, one in Taylorville and the Klondike mine of Springfield. On Jan. 1 it will take charge of the Black Diamond and Sangamon No. 1 mines of Springfield.

CAUSES ARREST FOR MURDER.

Widow of Man Found Dead in Illinois Accuses Two Men.

As a result of an investigation made by the widow of the dead man warrants have been issued for the arrest of George Bland and William Porter, charging them with the murder of Norris Curtis, whose body was found in a cornfield west of Pleasant Plains. The two were arrested and are in jail. A coroner's jury decided that Curtis was frozen to death while intoxicated, but his widow says there is good reason for believing that he was murdered.

PLANS NOVEL ESTABLISHMENT.

Combination of Bank, Library, Postoffice and Arbitration Board.

S. T. Reynolds of DeKalb wants Uncle Sam to establish postal savings banks, to have a government library over each postoffice, two of the "best" men in the town to have charge of the postoffice, bank and library, these men to constitute a commission to settle all local disputes between capital and labor. The Congressmen are to write articles for the library, and Congress is to provide copies of the most important doings of that body.

RUNAWAY BOYS FOUND FROZEN.

Two Truants from Woodstock Institution Perish from Cold.

Hilding Holm and Frank Smith, aged 8 and 10 years respectively, were found frozen to death in a cornfield near Woodstock, and their companion, Arthur Carlson, aged 10, was found badly frozen, but alive. The boys ran away from the Chicago Industrial Home in Woodstock, having told their companions that they were going to their former home in Rockford. They were all truants and had been placed in the home for training.

THREE WOMEN ARE KILLED.

Train Hits Buggy Crossing Railroad Tracks at Rock Falls.

Mrs. Daniel Himer, Mrs. William McMahon and Miss Louise McMahon were instantly killed at Rock Falls by a passenger train on the Peoria branch of the Chicago and Northwestern crashing into their buggy. The women had successfully crossed the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy tracks and did not notice the approach of the Peoria train. Mrs. McMahon was the mother of five children.

HOAR CURBS TRUSTS.

MAKES PUBLIC TERMS OF ANTI-COMBINE BILL.

Seeks Control Through Interstate Commerce—Publicity a Requisite for Continuing to Do Business—Competition to Ruin Trade Made Unlawful.

Senator Hoar on Friday made public the anti-trust bill which he asked leave, before the Senate adjourned for the holidays to introduce. The bill goes to the committee on judiciary, of which Senator Hoar is chairman.

The measure provides for publicity of a sweeping character as to the affairs of specified corporations and joint stock companies, requiring elaborate reports annually from their officers as the



SENATOR HOAR.

condition of their continuing to engage in interstate or foreign commerce. The officers are required to give pledges not to violate the law.

The Attorney General is authorized to demand from any corporation its reasons for selling or carrying any article at cut rates and unfair competition, intended to cripple or ruin business rivals or dealings in restraint of trade, are punished by fine or imprisonment or both. Persistent violators of the law are prohibited from engaging in interstate or foreign commerce.

"The bill which I have prepared," said Senator Hoar, "is, I believe, conservative and moderate. It will work no serious injury to any lawful and honorable business. Indeed, I have taken pains to put into the law a provision that the Attorney General may in his discretion refrain from proceeding to obtain a decree which will absolutely prevent the continuance of business by an association against which any civil proceeding may be instituted if in his judgment the interruption of business will cause serious public loss or inconvenience. I have tried to avoid any provision which might work harm to legitimate enterprise."

In Senator Hoar's opinion there is nothing in the bill which is not in strict accordance with the constitution. The one thing in the bill which is of vital consequence is the provision contained in section 11.

"That every president, treasurer, general manager, agent or other person usually exercising the powers of such officers of any corporation, joint stock company, or other association who has himself in its behalf violated, united to violate, or voted for or consented to the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall thereafter be personally liable for all the debts and obligations of any such corporation."

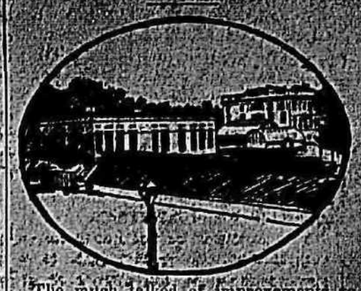
"It is doubtful," says Senator Hoar, "whether any one man will care to accept such a responsibility, and even if such a thing should happen in case of a single corporation the instances must be very few. It may be objected by some that the United States government has no constitutional power to make an officer of a corporation personally liable for all its debts. But the bill has been carefully drawn so as to cover that point. The officers of a corporation enter into an agreement that they will be liable for the debts of the corporation, otherwise they will not be permitted to engage in interstate commerce or in commerce with foreign nations. A violation of that agreement subjects them to punishment. There is nothing unconstitutional in this."

An important provision of the bill is in section 5, which is intended to meet the case of a concern like the American Sugar Refining Company, which by the decision of the Supreme Court has been held not to be subject to the existing anti-trust law. The sugar trust escaped on the plea that it was engaged in manufacturing and not in interstate commerce; that the product was made in the State of New York by one association and that its sale was carried on by others.

Manitoba Wheat Movement.

"Receipts of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur on this year's crop to close of navigation were 20,076,970 bushels," says the Winnipeg Commercial. "For the same period last year receipts were 18,618,471 bushels. Shipments this year to close of navigation were 19,881,441 bushels. There were 1,698,521 bushels in store at the close of navigation. Shipments last year to close of navigation were 12,871,598 bushels, and navigation closed with the elevators practically empty."

THE "RETAIL WHITE HOUSE" WHICH IS CAUSING CRITICISM.

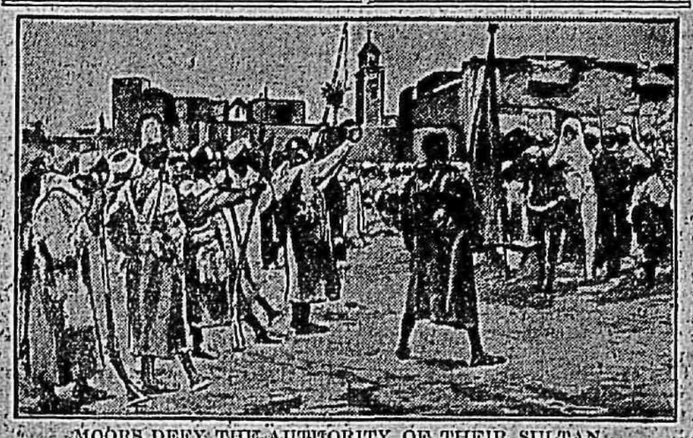


The much talked of improvements to the White House have been a great disappointment to President Roosevelt and his family and to many Washington visitors, a Washington correspondent asserts. The new executive office, commonly called the "Little White House," is a plain ordinary looking building of one story, and its presence does not increase the beauty of the White House grounds. It is seen in the foreground of the accompanying cut and the old White House is to be seen in the background. The corner stone of the White House was laid 110 years ago by President Washington, and 102 years ago President John Adams moved into the partly completed building. Up to date times the cost of the building had been about $750,000, but since then nearly every President or President's wife has attempted to improve the structure, with the result that nearly $2,000,000 has been spent on it.

THE REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

Kabyle Tribesmen of the Sultan Raise the Banner of Insurrection.

The young Sultan of Morocco, Abdul Aziz, is having trouble with an unruly element among his subjects. Several months ago the Kabyle tribesmen revolted against his rule and practically ever since have been plying the rather congenial task of raiding caravans and pillaging. Recently the leader of the rebels was defeated by the Sultan's troops and all of his followers who were captured were put to death and their heads nailed up as a warning to the city gate of Fez. But another leader promptly arose and



MOORS DEFY THE AUTHORITY OF THEIR SULTAN.

the pillaging and raiding continued. Then the Sultan's tax gatherer was defied by these fierce fanatics, who brandished their weapons in their wrath and hurled defiance at the Sultan's representatives. And now lest the disturbances become general and lead to serious foreign complications English warships are found necessary to protect Europeans and aid the Sultan in subduing the turbulent Kabyle tribes.

The Sultan of Morocco is 23 years



SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

old and has been on the throne only a few years. He is fond of European instruments of diversion and rides a bicycle. His latest hobby is photography and he is said to have developed quite an ability as an artist. The people over whom he rules are among the most fanatical on the face of the earth.

BIG INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION.

Report to Date Shows 138,000 More Arrivals than in 1901.

While the immigration at the port of New York for the last half of the current year, says the Journal of Commerce, has not been as large as that of the first six months, there was a very heavy increase in the total immigration as compared with the previous calendar year. The total number of immigrants that arrived at New York and were admitted in 1902, up to and including Dec. 29, was 545,751, as compared with 417,713 in 1901, a gain this year of more than 138,000. The month of May showed the largest immigration, the number of arrivals in that month being 82,154.

Italy and Austria-Hungary contributed the largest proportion of the year's immigration, the number of arrivals from Italy being larger than from any other country; the influx from Russia, Germany, Norway and Sweden, Greece and the United Kingdom was also very heavy.

As to destination, the Italian immigrants stay for the most part in and about New York, although there has continued to be an increase in the number who go West, to Ohio, Illinois and even to California. The Hebrews also stay for the most part in New York and vicinity. The Germans settle largely in the East, but also go in large numbers to other parts of the country.

John Eliot Ward, president of the convention of 1856 that nominated James Buchanan for the presidency of the United States, died at Dorchester, Ga., aged 88 years.

ASK MORE SCHOOL AID

ILLINOIS TEACHERS WANT A LARGER APPROPRIATION.

State Association Meets in Springfield—President Tracy Opposes "Fads" in Schools—Resolutions Passed Indicate Need of Legislation.

State Superintendent Bayliss delivered the address of welcome before the Illinois State Teachers' Association when that body assembled the other day in Springfield for its annual meeting. He took the place on the program assigned to Acting Governor Northcott, who could not be present. Prof. Bayliss spoke of the usefulness of the high school and its growing influence.

The association for the first time in its history has gone on record in favor of spelling reform. It voted on Tuesday to adopt as a starter the phonetic spelling of twelve words as used in the official documents and publications of the national educational association. These amended spellings will be used in the documents and publications of the Illinois State Teachers' Association and in educational and other publications which can be influenced by the association. These words and the amended spellings are:

Altho or although, catalog for catalogue, decalog for decilogue, demagog for demagogue, pedagog for pedagogue, prolog for prologue, program for programme, tho for though, thoro for thorough, thorofare for thoroughfare, thru for through, thruout for throughout.

This action was taken after papers and debate on spelling reform which took up nearly all of the forenoon business session of the association.

The association has resolved to make another and harder effort under more favorable conditions for an increase in the State appropriation for public schools. This appropriation has stood at $1,000,000 annually for exactly thirty years, while the appropriations for everything else on which the State spends money have been doubled and trebled and quadrupled. The association will ask the Legislature to make the school appropriation $3,000,000. Many members of the Legislature are committed to an increase. The resolutions adopted also ask for legislation as follows:

To give school districts the option of providing free text-books for all pupils, so as to avoid the "waste," friction and inefficiency caused by want of uniformity and an insufficient supply of text-books, as at present.

To give weak rural school districts the option of consolidating and furnishing free transportation to and from schools to the pupils of the consolidated district.

To open the doors of the high schools to all pupils desiring their advantages by providing that townships having no high schools shall pay the tuition at the nearest high school of pupils desiring such educational advantages.

The association went on record in favor of proposed amendments to the child labor and compulsory education laws as the only way of meeting and checking the increase in the percentage of illiteracy in Illinois, as shown by the last census; asked for more help for county superintendents, commended the growth of township high schools, thanked normal schools, the State university and other institutions for their summer schools and urged teachers to co-operate in the farmers' institutes' work of beautifying rural schools by preparing themselves to give "systematic and practical instruction in floriculture and in such elements of agricultural and horticultural science as will at the same time make for a better agriculture and enable our youth to appreciate and love the country."

The principals' section discussed and generally approved the adoption of commercial courses in high schools. The preponderance of opinion was for making the commercial course thorough, extending over the entire four years of the high school course, instead of confining it merely to parts of one or two years.

Election of Officers.

The following officers of the association were elected:

President—W. L. Steele, Galesburg.
Vice Presidents—J. A. Mercer, Peoria; N. A. Harvey, Chicago; Grace Held, Chicago.
Secretary—Joel M. Bowlby, Carlinndale.
Treasurer—J. M. Frost, Hinsdale.
Railroad Secretary—E. C. Rossiter, Chicago.
Member of Executive Committee—Cora M. Hamilton, Macomb.
Board of Directors—F. F. Sams, East St. Louis; L. H. Griffith, Danville; Charles W. Groves, Dixon; H. J. Barton, Champaign; Helen Blanchard, Chicago.

The various sections elected officers as follows:

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.
President—Alfred Bayliss, Springfield.
Secretary—Caroline Grote, Pittsfield.
Executive Committee—E. A. Gardner, Paxton; J. E. Whitehurch, Marion; O. J. Kern, Rockford.
Directors of Reading Circle—Charles Hertel, Belleville; James M. Pace, Macomb.
Committee on State Course of Study—John W. Cook, De Kalb; U. J. Hoffman, Ottawa; C. L. Gregory, Aledo; Hester M. Smith, Mound City.

COLLEGE SECTION.
President—R. E. Hieronymus, Eureka College.
Secretary—William Mather Lewis, Illinois College.
Executive Committee—Dr. A. R. Sayler, Decatur, Milliken College; David Kinley, Champaign; Professor T. F. Holgate, Evanston.

PRIMARY SECTION.
President—Edna Kent, Macomb.
Vice President—Nellie F. Barrett, Lewiston.
Secretary—Maude Secrest, Pana.
Executive Committee—Florence Holbrook, Chicago; Elizabeth Movity, Normal; M. Lizzie Pender, Springfield.

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION.
President—F. M. Birney, Kewanee.
Secretary—Lillian Barton, Pittsfield.
Executive Committee—Clifford Willis, Urbana; E. C. Chamberlain, Greeneville; Clyde Sloan, Cairo.

CHILD STUDY SECTION.
President—S. S. Calvin, Champaign.
Vice President—Mrs. Alfred Bayliss, Springfield.
Secretary—Cora Hamilton, Macomb.

MUSIC SECTION.
President—W. D. Armstrong, Alton.
Vice President—Pauline Mantle, Springfield.
Secretary—Mary Jackson Clark, Decatur.
Executive Committee—F. W. Westhoff, Normal; Stella R. Root, Springfield; Constance B. Smith, Jacksonville.

Trade in Second-Hand Cars.

An interesting and extensive trade in second-hand street cars has grown up with the enormous development of trolley lines and the introduction of better rolling stock. The great cities discard their equipment, which goes to some smaller town. But when cars are third or fourth hand and of good old age they are roughly banished from the street. People get them for next to nothing and use them for cabins or cottages.

YATES' MESSAGE

Subjects Touched Upon by the Chief Executive of Illinois.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO SOLONS

Merit System by Statute Is Advocated—Also Amendment of Primary Law.

Matters Which Are of Interest to the Entire State of Illinois—Institutions.

Governor Yates' message to the Forty-third general assembly begins by telling why it was unnecessary to submit a message in 1901, because, under the circumstances, the legislature being in session to receive the message of the out-going governor, the constitution did not demand a message from the incoming governor. The governor speaks hopefully of the capabilities of the members and opportunities of the coming session of the legislature, and asks that a resolution of respect to the memory of the late John R. Tanner be adopted. Of the primary election law he says:

Primary Election Law.

There are many who believe that a great deal of the friction which does arise in all parties is due to the varying kind of primaries held, and to the scattering of the county conventions throughout four months. It is argued that if it would be absurd to hold an election in Cook county on Monday, in Peoria on Tuesday, Kane on Wednesday, Sangamon on Thursday, St. Clair on Friday, and Morgan on Saturday, why is it not absurd to hold one hundred conventions on one hundred different days? If it is desirable to vote at the polls on the same day throughout the state, why is it not desirable to vote at primaries on a common day? Why not have all the ward and township primaries of all parties held on a given Monday, the county conventions on the next day, Tuesday, and the state conventions on the third day, Wednesday, and thus simplify the whole matter? It would keep every politician at home and the colonizer and the walking delegate politician would be "out of a job." It would leave every county and township and ward to settle its own affairs and so give home rule. It would remove from every contest the hampering question of its effect upon other contests at other times. And it would compel every county to give up the unprincipled idea of joining the winner at the last moment. As to primaries, the day is sure to come when every man must vote his direct choice, by ballot, for both delegates and candidate. The plan is American, Republican, and productive of honest politics. I sincerely hope to see it enacted into law at this session in some form.

A Merit System, by Statute.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say here, as I have said repeatedly on former occasions, that I am in hearty sympathy with the advocates of a statute for a reasonable merit system; nor should it be necessary to repeat what has been pointed out heretofore so many times that all must be quite familiar with the fact, namely, that we already have the merit system, without a statute; that not only in the state charitable institutions, but in all branches of the state government coming under my control, merit or fitness has been the largest consideration in the making of appointments.

It will afford me great satisfaction to co-operate with the legislature to the extent of signing and enforcing an act making the merit system compulsory.

The governor heartily recommends an appropriation of $250,000 to enable Illinois to properly exhibit at the St. Louis world's fair and opposes a constitutional convention at this time.

The Illinois National Guard.

By prudent management and the practice of the strictest economy, the Illinois national guard has been maintained upon the appropriation made two years ago, and I am glad to be able to say that a deficiency appropriation will be unnecessary, although an additional regiment, battalion and battery have considerably increased expenses.

While the national guard, as I have stated, has been supported without exceeding the appropriation made for that purpose, it has felt seriously the need of more liberal provision. I concur fully in the recommendations made by Adjutant General James B. Smith, in his recent biennial report, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the national guard.

The Naval Militia.

The naval force of the state consists of two ships' crews of four divisions each. The first ship's crew, as well as the captain's headquarters, is located in Chicago; the armory is at 22 Michigan avenue. The headquarters of the second ship's crew, and one division, is at Moline, one division at Rock Island, one at Alton and one at Quincy.

Board of Pardons.

The wisdom of the establishment of the board of pardons has passed beyond the experimental stage. The careful investigation of every application for pardon or commutation which is made by the board, has added great strength to the administration of the criminal laws of the state. The board of pardons has ample time to give a most thorough investigation to all applications for pardon, and by conducting its work in accordance with judicial rules and practice, is enabled to arrive at conclusions which are just to the public, which furnish a protection to society, and which give to the friends of the prisoner the assurance that his petition has been fairly and impartially considered. For years it was an impossibility for the executive to give to these matters that care and attention which their importance deserved, and it is creditable to the board that its decisions have been so generally commended.

Penal Institutions.

The condition of the penal reformatory institutions of this state is such as may well be the source of great satisfaction and pride to any administration.

Notwithstanding the fact that since the appropriations were made by the last general assembly, everything in the line of provision and produce has increased in cost at least 25 per cent.; these institutions have been able to maintain the record made by Governor Tanner's administration, and will, at the end of the fiscal year, have a surplus in the treasury.

An epitomized statement shows that the daily average number of prisoners confined in the penal and reformatory institutions of this state is 3,454.47, and that the average cost per day per capita of prisoners confined there is 44 cents.

State Board of Health.

Unlike the boards of health in nearly all states of the Union, the state board of health of Illinois is a health organization, and a medical examining and licensing body also. One of its most important duties is to ascertain and certify to the qualification of practicing physicians and surgeons and to detect quacks. In forty states and territories this duty devolves upon a separate board of medical examiners.

As a health organization the board, under the provisions of an act, now over a quarter of a century old, is charged with the general supervision of the health and lives of the people of the state, and is given authority in all matters pertaining to quarintine and sanitary investigations, and, in accordance with an amended law, enacted in 1899, has jurisdiction over all lodging houses, boarding houses, taverns, inns and hotels in cities of 100,000 inhabitants and more. As a medical examining board and licensing body, organized under the act of 1899, it becomes the duty of the board to determine the standing of medical colleges throughout the world, to examine all persons desiring to practice in this state, and to issue certificates to those found proficient, to investigate complaints of illegal practice, and to institute suits against persons violating any of the provisions of the medical law.

Within recent years the jurisdiction, duties and responsibilities of the state board of health have been vastly increased. Conditions have arisen which, in my judgment, require some new legislation in order that the board may maintain the high standard of usefulness which the present board has endeavored to establish. The state board of health act of 1877 contains defects which tends frequently to handicap the board in its efforts to protect the public health. These ought to be remedied.

I trust that the general assembly will make such appropriations as will enable the state board of health to perform its various duties in an effective manner, and that such legislation will be enacted as will promote the general objects for which this board was created, and for which it has been maintained.

State Board of Pharmacy.

The work of the state board of pharmacy has been of a most commendable character. There is now a better observance of the pharmacy law throughout the state than ever before.

[The governor recommends that the board be supported by state appropriation.]

The Pure Food Commission.

Since the lives and health of the people are dependent primarily on a pure and wholsome food supply, the food interest is necessarily of high importance. The last two years have witnessed great progress in the cause of pure food.

The state food department was created for the purpose of insuring a pure and wholesome food product. The records of the department show that in the past two years two thousand food samples have been analyzed. Of this number nearly forty per cent have been found to be impure. More than three hundred suits have been instituted and convictions obtained. Manufactnrers and dealers are now very generally familiar with the law.

[The governor recommends that provision be made for four additional inspectors.]

The Live Stock Commission.

Without attempting to exhibit in detail the work of the state board of live stock commissioners, for which you are refered to the reports of this board, I deem it proper to state that there has been a large increase in the work of the board. In my opinion some increase in the appropriation for the expenses of the commissioners will be necessary in order to enable them properly to perform their duties. This board performs a most useful service, saving many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the live stock interests, and at the same time furnishing the public an invaluable protection in the matter of meat supply. During the past two years the work of the board has been hampered somewhat by an inadequate working force and a shortage of funds available for expenses. This board is doing a great work. During the past year 15,187 animals were inspected and tagged as diseased; 5,861 were slaughtered, and 978 were condemned and tanked. A comparison with the records of previous years shows an increase in the number of animals inspected over the average during the previous four years of about 100 per cent, and an increase over the average of the previous eight years of about 200 per cent. The number of cases of glanders inspected and destroyed shows an increase of about 100 per cent, owing largely to the importation of western range horses.

[In speaking of the fish commission the governor recommends that the present warden system be abolished and a few competent men intrusted with the work on a salary.]

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The work of the bureau of labor statistics has materially increased during the last decade. Under the law this bureau is required to collect data for the publication of three separate and distinct reports, towit: The annual report of the coal industry of the state; weekly and annual reports of the free employment offices, and a biennial report dealing with general industrial questions. The report of the coal industry for the past year shows a total product of 30,000,000 tons. This is an increase of 3,500,000 tons over the product of the previous year, and approximately 5,000,000 tons in excess of the output for 1900. In the 915 mines of the state, 46,000 men were employed, an increase of 7,000 over the number employed in 1900. The mining industry is among the most important in the state—Illinois now ranking second among the states of the union in the matter of coal production—and it is important that any legislation enacted on the subject of mining be carefully considered. I am advised that experience has developed some slight defects and omission in the mining law as revised by the Forty-first general assembly, and I respectfully recommend that these be corrected.

Since the establishment of the free employment offices—three in Chicago in August, 1899, and one in Peoria in July, 1901—107,000 men and women in our state have secured employment through these agencies. This is a gratifying record and proves the wisdom of the general assembly in establishing these agencies. Some difficulty has been experienced in the enforcement of that provision of the law requiring private employment agents to file bond and take out a license. Two cases involving this question have been considered by the supreme court. I am advised by the bureau of labor that the fee of $200 per annum required from private employment agencies is excessive and works a hardship on many persons legitimately engaged in that line of business. I recommend that the law be amended so as to provide for a more reasonable license fee and to require all private employment agencies to keep a record showing the number of applications received and the disposition made of the same; to regulate the amount charged for registration; to prohibit any of such agencies from sending female help to places of questionable reputation, and to provide that the records of such agencies shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the commissioners of labor or their representatives.

Convict Labor Question.

One of the most important subjects which I have to bring to your attention is that of the employment of the convicts in the penitentiaries. The competition of convict labor with free labor should not exist. I am in favor of altogether abolishing such competition, and I have reason to hope for a satisfactory solution before the adjournment of the present general assembly. Early in my administration as governor the convict labor question was taken up for systematic consideration, with a view to reaching a settlement of it which should be conclusive, and at the same time satisfactory to all interests involved. There were held a number of conferences, participated in by representatives of labor, manufacturers, and the wardens and commissioners of the penitentiaries. The object of these conferences, the results accomplished, and the conclusion finally reached, are set forth in the report of Mr. Adam Menche, president of the State Federation of Labor, submitted to that body at its recent meeting.

Inspection of Factories and Child Labor.

This department was created in 1893 with a corps of ten inspectors whose jurisdiction was limited to the inspection of factories and workshops. By the act of the Fortieth general assembly the jurisdiction of the department was extended so as to embrace the inspection of all mercantile institutions. Attention has been given recently to material reforms in the work of the department. Now not only is action taken against the employer, but the child under 14 is turned over to the officers of the compulsory department of the board of education of Chicago and returned to school. Whenever an inspector finds a child who is palpably under the age of 14 years, the affidavit is taken up for investigation. If it proves false and if it be shown that the age is less than 14 years, the child is placed back in school, the parent is censured and the employer is given a proper warning. An important advance has been made by the department in the inspection of sweat-shops. The department has recently assumed the exercise of police power, and now the inspectors, in making an inspection of a garment shop, issue such orders as the public health may demand. All the establishments in Illinois cannot be inspected in the short period of one year with the small corps of inspectors now provided by law. In my opinion the legislature ought to provide for a reasonable increase in the number of inspectors. In my opinion fifty inspectors would not be too many.

State Board of Arbitration.

The state board of arbitration has rapidly grown in importance until it now ranks among the most potent factors in the industrial world. It is gratifying to note that the period of greatest advance in its practical achievements has been during the past two years. This advance has been truly notable. When the law was originally enacted in 1895, the arbitration of labor disputes by an official tribunal had been hitherto unknown in Illinois. It is not surprising, therefore, that the first attempt at legislation on this subject should be somewhat crude and imperfect. The arbitration law, as first enacted, proved to be defective in many respects, leaving the board practically without power to do anything. From time to time the law has been amended until now it is quite commonly looked upon as being in advance of all other state arbitration laws. The results accomplished have inspired general public confidence in this board and its praises have gone beyond the state. Its work has already saved, since the beginning of the present state administration, to employers, to employes and to the general public, a sum which it is not possible to calculate with perfect accuracy, but which may be said, with due conservatism, to aggregate millions of dollars. I believe there will be no dissent from the opinion I hereby express that ample provision should be made by the general assembly to enable this board to carry on its splendid work.

The State Board of Charities.

The state board of charities now has sixteen charitable institutions under its jurisdiction. Fifteen of these are in active operation and furnish accommodations for over 11,000 inmates. The other, the State Home for Delinquent boys, is in process of construction. Over all the charitable institutions the state board of charities has exercised a vigilant, economical supervision, keenly alive at all times to efficient management and the great responsibility reposed in the state in the care and education of its victims of misfortune. The forty-second general assembly appropriated $4,438,021.02 for the enlargement and maintenance of these institutions for the two years beginning July 1, 1901. The care of the insane and hopelessly feebleminded has been humane and intelligent, the instruction of the deaf and blind has been along lines fitting them for useful citizenship; the soldiers' orphans have received every attention possible in the way of education and training, and the soldiers' and sailors' widows have been made comfortable in the homes provided by the state for them. I confidently assert that our state charitable institutions are conducted with economy, efficiency and humanity. All obligations and pledges are being fulfilled to the letter in these particulars. I further assert that they are equal, in these and all respects, if not superior, to the institutions of other states or any other state. I challenge comparison, state by state and institution by institution. All insinuations and declarations to the contrary are as cruel, cowardly and contemptible as they are unfounded and false.

Governor Yates then tells of the conduct of affairs in the other state institutions and makes recommendations. On the subject of the education of the people he says:

The Public Schools.

Legislation affecting the public school system is always important. According to the latest school census there are in Illinois 1,601,175 persons of lawful school age—that is, between the ages of 6 and 21 years. Of this total number nearly one million were actually enrolled in the public schools last year. The schools are kept open an average of 7.6 months, or nearly two months in excess of the minimum time required by law. The total number of teachers and supervisors employed was 27,186. Of these 12,475 were in the ungraded or one-room schools. The buildings and grounds used for public school purposes are worth $51,444,902; while the apparatus and libraries are valued at $1,320,020. There is a total of 12,855 schools in the state. There are 350 high schools, this number including twenty-four township schools. These high schools enrolled 41,951 pupils, employed 1,600 teachers, and cost for maintenance $1,500,000. Eighty-eight of the high schools are in separate buildings valued at more than $4,000,000. The resources are the income from the township funds, the annual appropriation of 1,000,000 in lieu of the old 2-mill tax, and the amounts raised by district taxation. The latter in 1902 amounted to $18,062,572.00. The aggregate expenditures were $19,890,624.54.

These statistics show impressively the extent and importance of the public school system of this state. The great mass of our citizens have secured their education, so far as schools have furnished it, in the common schools of Illinois. The common school is the college of the people. It is exceedingly gratifying to contemplate our public school system. Such a thing as total illiterarcy among persons of school age is practically unknown in Illinois.

Regarding school legislation generally, I trust that whatever recommendations may be made by Professor Alfred Bayliss, superintendent of public instruction, who is the able head of our public school system, will receive the consideration which is due him by reason of his present position, his past experience, and his acknowledged ability. I will take this opportunity to say, however, that I favor a reasonable increase of the amount appropriated annually for distribution to the school districts. This sum has remained at $1,000,000 for many years, in spite of the fact that the state has grown wonderfully in population, and in resources and wealth. In many districts it is not possible, within the limits of taxation permitted by law, to raise money sufficient to maintain the schools for the length of time required to entitle them to their share of this fund. Since the 2-mill tax was replaced by the million-dollar levy school attendance has doubled. If the amount distributed by the state were increased and if the distribution were made in such a way as to stimulate local enterprise and liberality great benefit to the schools would be the inevitable and beneficent result.

State Schools.

Time and experience are demonstrating that the general assembly has committed no error in the provisions heretofore made for the creation and maintenance of state normal schools. It is estimated that of the public school teachers employed in Illinois last year about 1,200 were normal school graduates and that more than 3,000 others had been normal school students. Provision should be made for the more complete recognition of the value and importance of a normal school training. State normal school diplomas should be licenses to teach in any county of the state for a limited time, and upon private evidence of satisfactory work they should be converted into perpetual licenses. I urgently recommend such legislation.

The State University.

The State university has the magnitude and capabilities and prospects of a wonderful institution. The attendance at this time is 3,200. The faculty is strong and capable. The buildings already in use are spacious and imposing in nearly every instance. Additional buildings will have to be erected. The institution is now one to be most proud of, and no backward steps must be taken. Illinois having entered the arena wherein rivalry for supremacy among state universities exists cannot stop until its university is the equal in every particular of such institutions as that of the state of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, for example. Adequate appropriations should by all means be provided.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

The first report of the railroad and warehouse commission, which was for the year ending June 30, 1871, showed a total mileage of all railroad tracks, including single and double main, sidetracks, etc., of 5,026 1.5 miles, while the total number of tons of freight carried was 5,930,000. The report for the year ending June 30, 1902, shows a total mileage of 17,078.35 and a total freight tonnage of 125,210,113. In addition to the railroads represented by this mileage there are 384 miles of elevated and interurban electric railroad tracks wholly within the state, and several hundreds miles more of these classes of railroad chartered and in process of construction, over which the commission has partial jurisdiction. These figures are sufficient to indicate the enormous growth of the transportation interests since the creation of the railroad and warehouse commission. The precise status of elevated and interurban electric railroads, especially of the latter, is a problem now. The statute creating the railroad and warehouse commission, and the several amendatory acts, were passed at a time when steam railroads were the only kind known. These other railways have been developed within recent years and are rapidly becoming, as common carriers, important.

The electric railroads extending from city to city and from village to village are organized under the railroad law of the state and, like the steam railroads, carry passengers, freight and express, and operate at a speed often exceeding sixty miles per hour. The only essential difference is that of the motive power. The tracks of these railroads are continually crossing and recrossing the tracks of the steam railroads at grade, and with due regard to the safety of persons and property, it would seem proper that the commission be given the same jurisdiction over electric railroads as it now exercises over steam railroads. Questions relating to the crossing of steam and electric railroads and of electic railroads with others of the same class have frequently come before the railroad and warehouse commission, and the commission has assumed jurisdiction under the general laws of the state, and has heard evidence and entered orders in such cases. In order that all question of jurisdiction over electric railroads may be settled beyond controversy, there appears to be a necessity for specific legislation defining the duties and powers of the commission with respect to this class of railroads.

I am gratified to be able to state that the reports of the railroad and warehouse commission show that the railroad employes have quite generally participated in the prosperity which has marked the railroad business during the past year.

Insurance Department.

In commenting upon the work of the insurance department the governor says:

The practice of making this state the asylum for offenders against the insurance laws of other states has grown to such an extent of late years that due regard for the good name of the state, and the consideration which legitimate insurance and honorable companies are entitled to, require its suppression. This practice consists of establishing in this state offices or agencies of unauthorized companies.

Over half a million of the citizens of this state are members of fraternal societies and assessment insurance companies. They have invested their savings in purchasing for the benefit of their families the indemnity which these companies and societies offer. They are entitled to the best protection which these systems afford.

[In speaking of the waterways of the state the governor says that the time for abandoning the old Illinois and Michigan canal has not yet arrived.]

State Board of Agriculture.

The annual state fair of Illinois, held under the supervision of the state board of agriculture, has grown to be the greatest exhibition of live stock, farm products, farm implements and vehicles, in the United States, if not in the world. As an agency for advertising the resources of our state its service to the people has been most valuable. At the fair held in 1902, the exhibitors, or officially authorized delegates, represented not less than thirty states of the Union, and all returned to their respective homes with words of praise. From year to year there has been a progressive improvement of the grounds and of the buildings. Yet such has been the growth of the fair that the improvements have scarcely kept pace with the requirements for exhibitors' space, and for the perfect accommodation of the vast crowds annually in attendance. The fair brings together from 150,000 to 175,000 people annually — a circumstance which constitutes a most satisfactory indorsement.

State Finances and Taxes.

The subject of state finances is one which it would afford me pleasure to discuss at considerable length, so gratifying is the present financial condition of the state, and so astounding is the contrast between conditions now and those which prevailed a few years ago. All debts which were left as a legacy from the Altgeld administration have been paid, and on the 1st of this month, anuary, 1903, there was in the treasury a working balance of $2,875,470.03.

With the growth of the state and its expanding needs, there has been a gradual increase in the appropriations made by the legislature, the increase from session to session averaging more than $1,000,000 for the ten years prior to 1901. The increase of the total appropriations made by the legislature in 1901 over those made in 1899 fell considerably below the average, being $703,000; and this in spite of the fact that extraordinary appropriations were made, amounting to nearly $1,000,000. It is all the more gratifying to know that all this has been brought about without increase of the state tax levy, which remained the same in 1902 as in 1901—50 cents—and has just been fixed for the ensuing year at 40 cents. Under this levy $4,000,000 of the necessary $4,500,000 will be raised, and the treasury balance July 1 next will still be about $3,300,000.

The state's share (as tax) of the gross receipts of the Illinois Central railroad for the year ending Oct. 31, 1902, is $942,061.10. This sum represents $2,580.85 for every day in the year, and it also represents 4 per cent on very nearly twenty-five million dollars, which sum may fairly be said to represent the proprietary interest of the state in the Illinois Central railroad. The total receipts of the state from this source, from the completion of the railroad in 1855 to date, are $20,589,166.63. There has been a rapid and steady increase in the growth of this fund from 1894, when it amounted to $553,911.49, indicating the growing prosperity of the state, as well as of the railroad company. The amount received during the past year is the largest amount ever received in one year, and indicates that this year the receipts will exceed a full million dollars.

Governor Tanner said in his message to the forty-second general assembly: "The collection of this great revenue costs the state nothing, and it is probable that no state in the Union possesses so valuable and promising a source of revenue for the next fifty years as was provided in the old "Act to Incorporate the Illinois Central Railroad company, approved Feb. 10, 1851." His statement is emphasized by the fact that in the past two years the annual income from this source has become nearly $200,000 greater.

Conclusion of Message.

The governor here pays a high tribute to the elective state officers, and concludes his message as follows:

Regarding the several appropriations recommended or suggested in the course of this message, it is my desire that they be considered in strict relation to the general financial condition of the state. Parsimony is not economy, nor is judicious liberality to be regarded as extravagance. I do not favor the increase of any appropriation unless it be clearly justified by conditions and circumstances, but where it is obviously necessary I have no hesitancy in recommending it, and the general assembly should have no hesitancy in voting it.

The question of appropriation for the charitable institutions has been given much attention by the state board of charities. With the rapidly increasing number of inmates come increased appropriations and added responsibilities. The state board of charities has made a careful investigation, and its recommendations, which will be found in its biennial report, are based upon what its members believe to be the actual requirements, and I strongly recommend that they receive the attention at your hands that their importance demands.

To the several boards and departments I make only such allusions as is essential to the discussion of proposed laws or appropriations. For more complete information, I refer you to their reports, which fully set forth their work.

In conclusion, I have only to say that if, at any time during the session, I shall become satisfied that it is my duty to recommend to the general assembly any particular subject for consideration, I shall not hesitate to exercise the constitutional prerogative of the executive in that particular, feeling well assured that the general assembly will carefully and wisely deal with all subjects thus presented.

RICHARD YATES.